THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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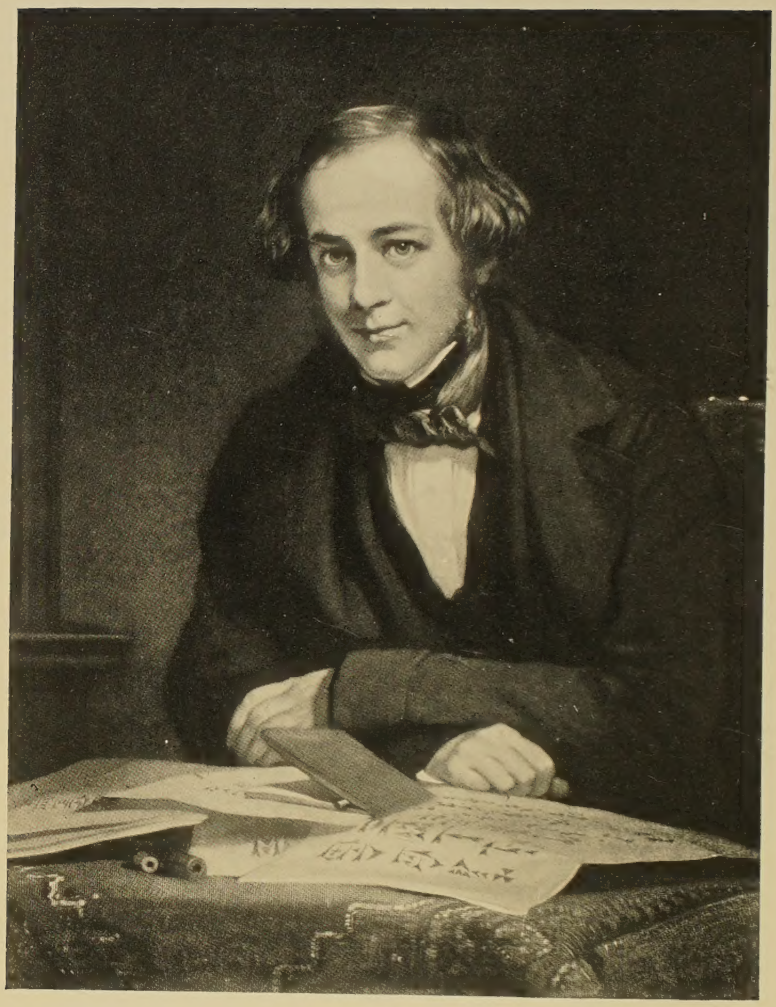

HENRY C. RAWLINSON

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

EDITED BY HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF MANY SPECIALISTS AND WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

Prof. Thomas K. Cheyne, *Oxford University*
Prof. Adolf Erman, *University of Berlin*
Prof. Joseph Halévy, *College of France*
Prof. C. W. C. Oman, *Oxford University*
Prof. David H. Müller, *University of Vienna*
Prof. Albert B. Hart, *Harvard University*
Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, *University of Berlin*
Oscar Browning, M.A., *Cambridge University*
Prof. H. Marczali, *University of Budapest*
Prof. Henry F. Pelham, *Oxford University*
Prof. Alfred N. Rambaud, *University of Paris*
Prof. Eduard Meyer, *University of Berlin*
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G. F. Barwick, B.A., *British Museum*
Prof. R. Koser, *University of Berlin*
Dr. A. S. Rappoport, *School of Oriental Languages, Paris*
Dr. Paul Brönnle, *Royal Asiatic Society*
Prof. Theodor Nöldeke, *University of Strasburg*

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

THE GENERAL INDEX[1]

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (**1**, **2**, **3**, etc., to **24**) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[1 For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al.*

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.

GENERAL INDEX

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Apodaca, Juan Ruiz de (1754–1835), Spanish soldier, viceroy of Mexico 1816–1822; administration of, **23**, 622–623.

Apollocrates, son of Dionysius (the Younger); in command at Syracuse (357 B.C.), **4**, 206.

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Archias, tyrant of Thebes; murder of (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

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Bistam (d. ca. 595 A.D.), Sassanid prince, brother of Bindoe; liberates Bindoe, **8**, 91; marches against Bahram, **8**, 92; usurps throne of Media, **8**, 93.

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Boisot, Louis (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

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Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount (1678–1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508–509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509–510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.

Bolingbroke, Roger (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.

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Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803–1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.

Bonaparte, Jerome (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.

Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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Bonham, Sir George, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
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Boniface (originally Winfrid, Winifred or Winfrith), Saint (d. 755), English missionary called "the Apostle of Germany"; influence of, **7**, 499, 504, 507, 508, 514; teaching of, **8**, 525; organises German church, **21**, 342; sketch of career, and death, **13**, 277.
Boniface of Savoy (d. 1270), an Italian English prelate, uncle of Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III of England; made archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 372.
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Bonifacius (Boniface), Count (d. 432 A.D.), Roman general; campaigns of, **6**, 564, 575–579; **10**, 16.
Bonin, Adolf von (1803–1872), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
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Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duke de (1821–1901), French statesman; ministry of, **13**, 188.

Broglie, Victor François, Duke de (1718–1804), French marshal; commands troops at Paris (1789), **12**, 168.

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Browne or Brown, Robert (1550–1633), English theologian; founds Brownist sect (ca. 1580), **19**, 452; **22**, 616.

Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.

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Burgundians (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also **Burgundy.**

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Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
Cambray, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
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Chinzeroo, king of Babylon, see **Ukinzer.**
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Chionides (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
Chios, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
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Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
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Chlopicke (Chlylopicke), Joseph (1771–1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.
Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
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Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170–174.
Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
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Christian VI (1699–1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730–1746; reign of, **16**, 413.

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Christian (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.

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Christopher, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504–1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258–259.

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Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.
Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.
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Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.
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Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.
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Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331–343.
Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.
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Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.
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Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.

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Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132–137.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.

Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.

Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.

Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.

Claudius, see Clodius.

Clausel, Bertrand (1772–1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.

Clausewitz, Karl von (1780–1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.

Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee.

Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86–88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.

Clavière, Étienne (1735–1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.

Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.

Clay, Green (1757–1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.

Clay, Henry (1777–1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812–1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354–355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387–388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?–1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606–607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629–1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796–1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51–58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841–), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046–1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187–1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see **Guibert**.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265–1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305–1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624–625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342–1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176–178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see **Robert of Geneva**.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523–1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323–324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592–1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481–483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425–1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667–1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670–1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700–1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730–1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo dellaTorre di Rezzonico), pope 1758–1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769–1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567–1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), Eng'ish parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155–156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidæ, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Platæans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Platæans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.
Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, **4**, 487; 579.
Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Cæsar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Cæsar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Cæsar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.
Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.
Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.
Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.
Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.
Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.
Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.
Clerfayt or Clairfait, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army, **14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.
Clergy Acts, The (1789), **12**, 224.
Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.
Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.
Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.
Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.
Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.
Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.
Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reëlection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.
Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.
Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.
Cleves, Anne of, see Anne of Cleves.
Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.
Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.
Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.
Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,

410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; death of, **21**, 102.

Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.

Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289–290.

Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630–1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.

Clinchant, Justin (1820–1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.

Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.

Clinias (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512–1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.

Clinton, George (1739–1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; reëlected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.

Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.

Clinton, Sir William Henry (1769–1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.

Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332–1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162–163.

Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmæonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235–252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.

Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.

Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2** 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.

Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.

Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287–288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348–350, 352, 403–404.

Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.

Clive, Robert (1725–1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49–50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756–1757), **22**, 56–57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58–59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59–61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62–63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71–72; last administration in India, **22**, 72–73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.

Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.

Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.

Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.

Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–465.

Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.

Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497–499; made tribune, **5**, 503–504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504–506; death of, **5**, 512–513.

Cloelia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.

Cloelius, king of Alba, see **Cluilius**.

Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354–355.

Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called **Anarcharsis Clootz** (1755–1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.

Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

berland and the duc de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
Clotaire I (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
Clotaire II (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
Clotaire III (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
Clotaire (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
Clotilda (Clothildis, Hlothehild), Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
Clotilda (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
Clotosuinda or Flutswinda, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
Clovis I (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
Clovis II (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
Clovis III (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
Cluentii, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
Cluentius, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
Cluilius or Cloelius (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
Cluny or Clugny, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
Cnemus (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
Cnidus, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
Cniva (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
Cnut, see Canute (king of England) and Knud (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
Coalemos, see Cimon.
Coalitions against France:
First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.
Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.
Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.
Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.
Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.
Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
Cobb, Howell (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
Cobbett, William (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
Cobden, Richard (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
Cobenzl, Philip, Count (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
Cobham, Eleanor (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, see Oldcastle.
Coblenz, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
Cocherel, battle of (1364), **11**, 145–146.
Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see **French Indo-China.**
Cochlæus, Johannes (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund (1802–1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
Coddington, William (1601–1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640–1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
Codes, see **Jurisprudence.**
Codomannus, see **Darius III.**
Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232–233.
Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336–338.
Coehoorn, Menno van (1641–1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443–445, 564 seq.
Cœlestius (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485–1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
Cœnred, king of Mercia 704–705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
Cœnus (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357–359, 361.
Cœsyra (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisistratus, **3**, 222, 223.
Cœur, Jacques (ca. 1400–1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
Coffinhal, J. B. (1754–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
Coigny, François de (1670–1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
Coimbra, duke of, see **Pedro.**
Coins and Coinage, see **Numismatics** and **Finance.**
Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472–473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
Colaxais, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 404.
Colberg, see **Kolberg.**
Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619–1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529–530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532–534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535–538, 540, 541, 542.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651–1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1629–1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
Cold Harbor, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

Colfax, Schuyler (1823-1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Crédit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472,
Coligny, Gaspard de (1517–1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364–365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368–370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
Coligny, Louise de (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.
Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617–1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
Collamer, Jacob (1791–1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.
College, Stephen (1635?–1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.
College of Princes, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.
Colleges, see **Universities and Colleges.**
Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
Collett, Jonas (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835–1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
Colli, Baron (1760–1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426–427.
Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
Colloredo, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585–1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358.
Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph (1706–1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743–1747), **14**, 433.
Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie (ca. 1750–1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.
Cologne (Köln), capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240–241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.
Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601–604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.
Colonial Defence Committee, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.
Colonies and Colonial Systems:
Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.
England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonisation in America, **19**, 457–459, 489–490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557–598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121–138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608–651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91–120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139–151, 156–161, 169–178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598–608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136–138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24–32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151–156, 161–169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32–46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46–64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66–68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179–229; **20**, 589–590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230–241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602–604; its repeal, **20**, 606–608; colonial policy (1768–1770), **20**, 615–617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619–625; the Revolution, **23**, 241–281; **20**, 624–630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637–641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233–259; in Canada, **22**, 325–348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40–223; **20**, 589–590; **21**, 619–620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259–264; in South Africa, **22**, 266–320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527–528; slavery abolished,

21, 568–569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1–5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5–9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9–14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14–17; imperial defence, **22**, 17–20; London conference (1907), **21**, 668–9.
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Greece: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198–206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254–255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315–317, 360.
Italy: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.
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Rome: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212–214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176–177.
Russia: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521–523.
Scotland: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418–419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.
Spain: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535–540; in Florida, **22**, 547–552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552–553; in Mexico, **23**, 505–535; in Peru, **23**, 536–561; administrative methods, **23**, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283–284; **23**, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.
Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9–10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17–18.
United States: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489–490.
Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
Colonna, Otto, see **Martin V**, pope.
Colonna, Prospero (1452–1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
Colorado, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
Colorados, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
Colpepper, see **Culpeper**.
Columba, Saint (521–597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8–10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
Columban or Columbanus, Saint (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
Columbus, Christopher (1446?–1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417–420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421–424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425–426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426 427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *ripartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.

Columbus, Diego (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.

Columbus, Fernando (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.

Columbus, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.

Colville, Sir Charles (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.

Colvin, Sir Auckland (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.

Comans, see **Kumani**.

Combalet, Madame de, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.

Comely Beard, see **Baldwin IV.**

Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.

Cominius, Pontius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.

Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.

Commerce, see **Trade and Commerce.**

Committee of Public Safety, see **Public Safety, committee of.**

Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.

Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.

Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.

Commonwealth of Australia, see **Australia.**

Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.

Communes, see **Towns and Cities.**

Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.

Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.

Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also **Alexius I** and **II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I,** and **Michael Angelus.**

Comnenus, Joannes, see **Joannes.**

Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.

Comonfort, Ignacio (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.

Company of the Indies, see **Mississippi Bubble.**

Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.

Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.

Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **18**, 556.

Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.

Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.

Compromise of 1850, also called **Omnibus Bill**, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.

Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.

Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.

Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.

Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.

Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.

Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86–87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87–88.

Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.

Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.

Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.

Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.

Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.

Conant, Roger (1593–1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.

Concentration Camps (British), in South Africa (1900–1901), **22**, 345.

Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808–1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.

Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.

Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.

Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241–243.

Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reëstablishes state religion, **12**, 511–512; presentation of, **12**, 522–523; text, **13**, 240. -523.

Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9–10; revocation of, **15**, 34.

Concordat of Francis I or **Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309–310.

Concordat of Worms, see **Worms, Concordat of.**

Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.

Concressault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.

Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.

Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.

Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552–1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386–387.

Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588–1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440–441; liberated, **11**, 443–444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.

Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530–1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353–354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329–330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358–359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361–363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621–1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489–491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644–1648), **11**, 494–496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502–503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511–514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569–570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575–576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.

Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736–1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475–476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.

Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, see **Enghien, duke d'.**

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743–1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.

Conegliano, Duke of, see **Moncey.**

Conestoga, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.

Confederate States of America, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860–1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411–412;

population and material resources of, **23**, 416; army and navy of, **23**, 417; termination of, **23**, 451. See also Civil War in America.
Confirmatio Cartarum, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **18**, 416, 418.
Confiscation Acts, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861–1862), **23**, 435.
Conflagrations: Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 163–164; Boston (1872), **23**, 473; Chicago (1871), **23**, 473; London (1666), **20**, 253–256; Moscow (1812), **17**, 474; New York (1835), **23**, 364; Persepolis (330 B.C.), **4**, 337; Rome (64 A.D.), **6**, 199–200.
Conflans, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), **11**, 252–253.
Conflans, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690–1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77–78, 78 note; **20**, 590–591.
Confucianism, the system founded by Confucius; see **Confucius** and **Religion**.
Confucius, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551–478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526–529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
Congesta Menvedi, a collection of public acts of Denmark, **16**, 177.
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Conway, Thomas (1733–1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266–267.
Conway Cabal (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266–267.
Conyers, battle of (1315), **21**, 382.
Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.
Conyngham, William, see **Plunkett.**
Coode, John, leads Protestant opposition to government in Maryland (1681), **23**, 137.
Cooenhert, Dirk Volckersten (1522–1590), a Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
Cook, Captain James (1728–1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.
Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.
Cooke, Jay (1821–1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.
Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see **Shaftesbury**, earl of.
Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.
Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.
Coote, Richard, see **Bellamont.**
Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.
Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801). **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.
Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262–265, (1660), **16**, 364.
Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340–341.
Copenhagen, University of, 16, 413.
Copernicus (1473–1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.
Copley, John Singleton, see **Lyndhurst, Baron.**
Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.
Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.
Copronymus, see **Constantine V.**
Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.
Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251–252.
Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.
Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.
Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.
Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.
Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.
Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.
Corcyra, ancient name for the island of **Corfu**, *q. v.*
Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as **Charlotte Corday** (1768–1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303–306.
Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.
Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892–1895, **23**, 615.
Cordova, capital of province Cordova, Spain; Phœnicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.
Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.
Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475–1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.
Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see **Gonsalvo.**
Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317–318.
Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.
Core, see **Persephone.**
Corea, see **Korea.**
Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.
Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), **3**, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248–250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545–546; **5**, 316–317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 294.
Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
Corinthian War, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.
Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150.
Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.
Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
Cormac (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
Cornaro, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
Cornbury, Viscount, see **Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.**
Corneille, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–543.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477–478.
Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.
Cornelius, Cnæus (**Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina**), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
Cornelius Nepos, see **Nepos.**
Cornelius, see **Dolabella.**
Cornelius, see **Tacitus.**
Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.
Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.
Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see **Plantagenet.**
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
Cornwallis, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.
Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485–491.
Coronea, ancient town of Bœotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.
Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
Cortereal, Gasper (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (**Hernan, Fernando**) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521– 522; second march of, upon

Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.

Corti, Count Luigi (1823–), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.

Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.

Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.

Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.

Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738–1740), **12**, 34-35.

Corvinus, see **Matthias I.**

Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.

Corylas, see **Cotys.**

Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.

Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460–1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.

Cosby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166–167; death of, **23**, 167.

Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.

Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519–1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.

Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, **9**, 501.

Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.

Cossæi, see **Kossæans.**

Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50–51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.

Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.

Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.

Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.

Costa Rica, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.

Costume, see **Dress.**

Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.

Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127–129.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467–469.

Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.

Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781–1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.

Cottereau, Jean (1757–1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.

Cotton, John (1585–1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.

Cotton, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see **Combermere.**

Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783–1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838–1842, **22**, 139.

Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.

Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.

Cotys, a king of Thrace 382–358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.

Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.
Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.
Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.
Council of Five Hundred, see **Five Hundred, Council of.**
Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269–273.
Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.
Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177–178.
Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516–517.
Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446.
Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
Arles: (314), **18**, 23.
Autun: (1094), **11**, 30.
Bâle: (1431–1449), **8**, 637–639; **14**, 212.
Berlin: (1847), **15**, 418.
Clermont: (1095), **8**, 332–334.
Constance: (1411–1418), **8**, 634–635; **11**, 185; **14**, 200–207.
Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541–542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549–550; (867), **8**, 570–571; (869), **24**, 162.
Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
Dort: (1618–1619), **13**, 556, 562–564.
Ferrara-Florence: (1438–1442), **8**, 638–639.
Florence, see Ferrara-Florence.
Illiberis: (305), **10**, 12.
Karlowitz: (1874), **15**, 48.
Lambeth: (1675), **20**, 281.
Lateran: (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
Nicæa: (787), **8**, 549, 552–553.
Orebro: (1529), **16**, 283–284.
Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
Placentia: (1095), **8**, 332.
Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
Rome: (502), **8**, 523; (953–954), **8**, 583–584; (1049), **8**, 591; (1074), **8**, 597–598.
Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
Toledo: (400), **10**, 12; (688), **8**, 542.
Toulouse: (1167), **8**, 461.
Trent: (1545–1563), **9**, 472; **14**, 282, 304–305.
Vatican: (1869–1870), **9**, 621.
Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83–84; (1311), **8**, 458–459, 625.
Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**, 281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.
Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258–259, 289.
Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827–1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.
Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733–1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.
Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420–421.
Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.
Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786–1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.
Courtenay, Edward (ca. 1526–1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.
Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.
Courtenay, William (ca. 1342–1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381–1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.
Courtin, Antoine (1622–1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.
Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.
Cousin, Victor (1792–1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.
Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796–1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.
Couthon, Georges (1756–1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.
Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.
Coutras, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.
Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39–40.
Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.
Covenant, Solemn League and, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for preservation of reformed religion,

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.

Covenanters, see Covenant.

Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626–1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474–475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see **Wellesley, Marquis of.**

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), **21**, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809–1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830–1846), **24**, 119–121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.

Craggs, James (1651–1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.

Cranaans, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see **Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.**

Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682–1685), **23**, 150.

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252–256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256–259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.

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Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162–163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294–295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhæ, **4**, 320; **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Cæsar, **5**, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508–509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Cæsar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.

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Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367–369; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; death of, **5**, 429.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468–471, 475–476.

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Dupont de l'Etang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general; at Baylen, **10**, 339; **12**, 569; at Ulm, **12**, 544; at Friedland, **12**, 561; minister of war under Louis XVIII, **12**, 619; at Stein and Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician; elected to chamber of deputies (1817), **13**, 22; in provisional government (1848), **13**, 87–88.
Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (1739–1817), a French political economist and politician; as deputy to the states general, **12**, 421.
Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in the French national assembly, **12**, 154, 159, 162, 246.
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Dupuy, Charles Alexandre (1851–), French statesman; premier (1893–1895), **13**, 195; premier (1898–1899), **13**, 196.
Dupuy, Pierre and Jacques; publish Richelieu's *Liberties of the Gallican Church* (1638), **11**, 476.
Duquesne, Abraham (1610–1688), a French

naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.

Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis, grandnephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.

Duquesne, Fort, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.

Duquesnoy, J. (1748–1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.

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Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de (1626–1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.

Durazzo, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.

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Düsseldorf, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.

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Dutch East India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550–552; **22**, 40–41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.

Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see **Netherlands.**

Dutch West India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5–8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5–6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.

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Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean, **1**, 526, 534–535.

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Ealdred or Aldred (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, **18**, 172.

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Easterlings, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591–592.

Eastern Empire, also known as **The Byzantine, Greek, or Lower Empire**, the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25–358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395–408); 25–42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408–527), 42–66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525–548), 66–106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535–565), 106–137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565–629), 137–170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610–717), 170–197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717–969), 197–235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969–1204), 235–282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204–1261), 282–304; Chapter X; the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204–1391), 304–331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391–1453), 331–359; bibliography (Roman History), **6**, 645–672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6–25.

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Edwin (Eadwine) (d. 1071), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, son of Ælfgar, earl of East Anglia, and brother of Morcar; divides father's inheritance with Morcar, **18**, 139; commands at Hastings, **18**, 170; submits to William the Conqueror, **18**, 171; makes unsuccessful revolt against William (1068), **18**, 177; estates of, ravaged, **18**, 181; estates of, restored, **18**, 182; flight and death (1071), **18**, 184.

Edwin, see Eadwine.

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Edzard, count of East Friesland (sixteenth century); adopts Reformation, **13**, 368.

Eeckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

Effiat, Henry d', see Cinq Mars.

Effingham, Lord, see Howard.

Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.

Egbert (ca. 775–839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802–839; driven from England by Beorhtric, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

Egbert, archbishop of Treves (ca. 983), **13**, 286.

Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or **Ægeria,** one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75–76.

Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540–1617), lord chancellor of England; bears Elizabeth's message to parliament, **19**, 417; tries to reconcile Essex with queen, **19**, 419; given custody of Essex, **19**, 425.

Egfrith (d. 685 A.D.), son of Oswin, king of Northumbria; sent as a hostage, **18**, 52; becomes king (670 A.D.), **18**, 55; defeats Picts, **18**, 55; quarrels with Wilfrid, bishop of York, **18**, 55; death of, **18**, 56.

Egil-Ragnarsen (Blod-Egil) (eleventh century), a Danish pirate; death of, **16**, 139.

Egin, Bishop (eleventh century); converts pagans of Bornholm, **16**, 138.

Egmond, Adolphus van, duke of Gelderland; dethrones his father and is imprisoned by Charles the Bold (1472), **13**, 359; death of, **13**, 366.

Egmond, Arnold van (d.1473), duke of Gelderland; dethroned by his son Adolphus (1472), **13**, 359; compensated by Charles the Bold, **13**, 359.

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Egmont, Anne of, wife of William of Orange, **13**, 501.

Egmont or Egmond, Lamoral, count of Egmont and prince of Gâvre (1522–1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386–387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388–389; opposes Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415–416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421–424.

Egmont, Philip, Count of (1558–1590), son of the preceding; in the disaster at Gembloux (1578), **13**, 470; makes terms with Parma, **13**, 481; capture and release of (1585), **13**, 482; in conspiracy against Orange and Anjou (1582), **13**, 495; slain at the battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B.C.), a Samnite leader; in wars with Rome (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; slain, **5**, 197.

Egnatius, Marius, Samnite commander; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; defeated by Cosconius, **5**, 417; avails himself of the privileges of the *lex Plautia-Papiria* (88 B.C.), **5**, 418.

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Egyptology, see Archæology, Egyptian.

Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), **14**, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), **15**, 283.

Ehrenswerd, Carl August (1745–1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), **17**, 402.

Eichhorn, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), **15**, 419.

Eickstedt, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.

Eight Men, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 12.

Eight of War, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), **9**, 248, 333–337.

Einar Tambarskelver, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, **16**, 69.

Einsiedeln, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), **16**, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), **16**, 562–563.

El, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see Al—.

El, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, **2**, 266.

El, Sabæan divinity; see Ilu.

Elagabalus or Heliogabalus, originally **Varius Avitus Bassianus** (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, **6**, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), **6**, 394; character and achievements of, **6**, 396–399.

Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, **2**, 589; two districts of, **2**, 631; language of, **1**, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, **1**, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, **1**, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, **8**, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), **22**, 305.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), **12**, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, **12**, 621–622.

Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendeans (1793), **12**, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, **12**, 376.

El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

Elders, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see Suffets.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (1751–1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, **21**, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), **21**, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575.

El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594–1595), **19**, 413.

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), **11**, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), **11**, 34; **18**, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), **8**, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, **11**, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), **18**, 333.

Eleanor, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), **18**, 33.

Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), **18**, 372.

Eleanor, see Leonora.

Eleans, people of Elis, *q. v.*

Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 416–417.

Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., **2**, 136.

Eleazar, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), **2**, 144.

Eleazar, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), **2**, 177, 178.

Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), **6**, 284.

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.
Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.
Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.
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Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.
Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631–632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.
Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.
Elfrida, see Ælfthryth.
Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811–1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.
Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766–1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, **3**, 479.
Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849—), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), **22**, 222, 224.
El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.
Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.
Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546–1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.
Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131–133.
Eliberis, see Illiberis.
Eliakim, see Jehoiakin.
Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108.
Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.
Eliot, John (1592–1632), an English patriot; arrested by order of Charles I (1626), **19**, 541; comment of, on the king's answer to the Petition of Right, **19**, 551; arrest and death of, **19**, 559.
Eliot, John (1604–1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), **22**, 646; labours of, **23**, 146; translates the Bible (1683), **23**, 149.
Elis or Eleia, an ancient state of western Greece; subdued by Hercules, **3**, 71; immigrations into, **3**, 100, 108, 121, 123; early authority in Peloponnesus, **3**, 172–173; political changes in, **3**, 182; place in Peloponnesian confederacy, **4**, 66; war of, with Lacedæmon (420 B.C.), **4**, 86–90; claims sovereignty of Triphylia, **4**, 179–180; indemnity imposed on, **4**, 413; declares against Achaia (227 B.C.), **4**, 523–524; plundered by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 527.
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Elizabeth, duchess of Bavaria; marries Albert, crown-prince of Belgium (1900), **14**, 58.

Elizabeth Alexievna (1779–1826), wife of Alexander I of Russia, originally Louisa Maria Augusta, a princess of Baden, **17**, 528–529, 534.

Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (1837–1898), daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, wife of Francis Joseph I of Austria-Hungary; marriage of, **15**, 12; assassinated, **15**, 81.

Elizabeth of Austria (1554–1592), wife of Charles IX of France; marriage of (1570), **11**, 366.

Elizabeth Charlotte (1652–1722), daughter of count palatine Charles Ludwig; marries Philip of Orleans, **14**, 399.

Elizabeth Christina (1715–1797), wife of Frederick the Great; marriage of (1732), **15**, 154.

Elizabeth Farnese (1692–1766), wife of Philip V of Spain; marriage of (1715), **10**, 292; gains principalities in the war of the quadruple alliance, **9**, 530, 531.

Elizabeth Maria or Isabella of Parma (d. 1763), daughter of Philip duke of Parma; marries Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 437, 470.

Elizabeth Petrovna (1709–1762), daughter of Peter the Great; empress of Russia 1741–1762; main treatment, **17**, 346–360; conspiracy in favour of (1741), **17**, 346; enters into plot for her own accession, **17**, 347, 348; proclaimed czarina, **17**, 349; questionable validity of claim of, **17**, 350–352; dealings of, with members of old government, **17**, 351; foreign affairs, **15**, 184; **16**, 399–400; **17**, 352–353; supports Duke Charles as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 353; treatment of the prince (Peter III) nominated as her successor, **17**, 353–354; death of, **15**, 222–223; **16**, 402; **17**, 356; art, literature, and education in reign of, **17**, 356–359; character of, **17**, 359–360.

Elizabeth, Philippine Marie Hélène (1764–1794), called Madame Elisabeth, a sister of Louis XVI; accompanies the king in his flight, **12**, 239; in the Temple, **12**, 317; accused as accomplice of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 320.

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Eric (II or X) "Knutsson," king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer," king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
Eric XIII of Sweden, see Eric VII of Pomerania, king of Denmark.
Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
Ericsson, John (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
Erichthonius, see Erechtheus.
Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U. S. A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
Erie Canal, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
Erlach, Charles Louis (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
Ernest (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
Ernest (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
Ernest Augustus (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
Errazuriz, Federico (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
Erskine, John (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
Ertoghrul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Esarhaddon (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680–668 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 415–425; invades Egypt, **1**, 162; campaigns of, **1**, 178.
Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), **16**, 642.
Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), **14**, 163.
Escorial, or less properly Escurial, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563–1584) by Philip II of Spain, **10**, 258.
Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), **10**, 253.
Esdras, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 127, 132.
Eshbaal, see Ishbosheth.
Esionians, a Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401, 425.
Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, **16**, 152–153.
Esmun, see Æsculapius.
Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, **23**, 23.
España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), **23**, 578.
Espartero, Baldomero (1797–1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), **10**, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), **10**, 398; regent of Spain (1841–1843), **10**, 399.
Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582–1583), **22**, 552.
Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, **23**, 584.
Espinosa, battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), **12**, 146.
Esquivel or Esquibel, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), **22**, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higuey, **22**, 538.
Essedones, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442; funeral customs of, **2**, 443.
Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755–1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, **16**, 472.
Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, **2**, 161, 174.
Essex, kingdom of, founded, **18**, 38.
Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see Capel.
Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567–1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), **10**, 246; **13**, 530; **19**, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, **19**, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, **19**, 418–419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), **19**, 424; conspiracy of, **19**, 424–426; trial and execution of (1601), **19**, 426–427.
Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591–1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, **19**, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, **20**, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, **20**, 9; captures Reading (1643), **20**, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, **20**, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; reception in London, **20**, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), **20**, 25; death, **20**, 45.
Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541–1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, **21**, 409; death of, **21**, 409.
Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st–22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, **12**, 572–573; **14**, 553–555.
Essling, Prince of, see Massena.
Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729–1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, **12**, 132; **23**, 269; conflict with English admiral, **23**, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, **23**, 271.
Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, **9**, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, **9**, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, **9**, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, **9**, 498.
Este, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486–1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), **9**, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, **9**, 435.
Este, Anne d', see Nemours, Duchess of.
Este, Cesare d' (1562–1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, **9**, 481; beautifies Modena, **9**, 498.
Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.
Esther, Book of, circumstances of composition of, **2**, 137.
Esthonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), **16**, 160.
Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), **23**, 627–628.
Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607–1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), **11**, 564; ambassador to Holland, **11**, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571–1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, **11**, 409–410.
Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628–1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676–1678), **11**, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), **11**, 601 seq.
Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697–1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72–73; **15**, 200.
Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, **10**, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.
Estridsen, see Svend II.
Estrup, Jacob Brönnum Scavenius (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.
Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.
Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.
Étaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.
Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.
Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.
Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.
Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.
Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.
Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.
Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht.
Ethelfleda, see Æthelflæd.
Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.
Ethelred, see Æthelred.
Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.
Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.
Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.
Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.
Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria.
Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.
Etioles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.
Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome, **5**, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.
Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.
Etruscans, see Etruria.
Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.
Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.
Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.
Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.
Eucærus, see Demetrius III.
Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.
Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.
Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.
Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.
Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.
Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.
Eudocia or Athenais (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.
Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.
Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.
Eudœmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.
Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.
Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.
Euergetes I, see Ptolemy III.
Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.
Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.
Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman) (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.
Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.
Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.
Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.
Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.
Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bâle, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.
Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.
Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, **4**, 573.
Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.
Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.
Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, **3**, 96, 97, 98.
Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philetærus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.
Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.
Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdiccas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.
Eumenides or Erinyes, see Furies.
Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, **3**, 74.
Eunoe, Moorish queen; Cæsar's intrigue with, **5**, 590.
Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.
Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, **5**, 323–325.
Eupator, see Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mithridates (VI) Eupator.
Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens, **3**, 186, 422.
Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, **3**, 145–146.
Euphemus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian envoy to Camarina, **3**, 402.
Euphorion, father of Æschylus, **3**, 498.
Euphræus of Oreus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek philosopher; influences Philip of Macedon, **4**, 217.
Euphrates, river of Mesopotamia in western Asia, **1**, 338–339; **2**, 270, 281, 341.
Euphron, liberator and tyrant of Sicyon in Greece (ca. 360 B.C.), **4**, 187.
Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, **7**, 217, 222.
Eupolemus (ca. first century B.C.), Greek writer on Jewish history, **2**, 279, 282.
Eupolis (449–411? B.C.), a Greek comic poet; ranked second to Aristophanes, **3**, 505; his enmity to Pericles, **3**, 548, 552; his imaginative power, **4**, 29.
Eupompidas, Greek soldier, notable for his escape from Platæa (428 B.C.), **3**, 557.
Euric (d. 484 A.D.), king of the Visigoths; receives embassy from the Heruli, **7**, 431; his conquest of southeastern France and Spain, **7**, 472; **10**, 17–18.
Euripides (480–406 B.C.), Greek tragedian; his use of the story of Jephtha's daughter, **2**, 74; his description of Sparta, **3**, 30; of Messenia, **3**, 31; on Lycurgus, **3**, 217–218; his library, **3**, 473; publi-

cation of his dramas, **3**, 473; on women, **3**, 475; compared with Sophocles, **3**, 504; his description of Attica, **3**, 539; his celebration of Alcibiades, **3**, 585; his definition of wisdom and glory, **3**, 590; his art, expression of a new age, **4**, 30–32.

Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.

Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.

Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Eubœa, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341–342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.

Eurydice or **Adeia** (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidæus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438–440; death of, **4**, 490.

Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.

Eusebes, see **Antiochus X.**

Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.

Eusebius (264–340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Cæsarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.

Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.

Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.

Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **18**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **18**, 174.

Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.

Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **18**, 253, 254.

Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.

Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.

Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.

Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.

Euthycles, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.

Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.

Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.

Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537–538, 544–545; **7**, 33–37.

Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ravenna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.

Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.

Euxine, see **Black Sea.**

Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621–622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133–134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.

Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787–1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.

Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704–1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.

Evelyn, John (1620–1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.

Everett, Edward (1794–1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.

Everlasting Compact, The, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.

Everlasting League, The, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.

Everlasting Union, The, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.

Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.

Evertsen, Cornelis (1628–1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.

Evertsen, Jan (1600–1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.

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Fitzgerald, Garrett (1524–1585), 11th earl of Kildare, Irish nobleman; escapes to Continent, **21**, 399.

Fitzgerald, Gerald (d. 1583), 15th earl of dare, Irish nobleman; feuds and rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 408–409; death, **21**, 411.

Fitzgerald, James (d. ca. 1608), earl of Desmond, the "Sugar Earl," Irish nobleman; receives lands and title, **21**, 416.

Fitzgerald, Maurice (d. 1176), Irish nobleman; aids Dermot MacMurrough in attempt to gain Irish throne (1168), **18**, 280; **21**, 368; Dermot rewards, **21**, 369 seq.

Fitzgerald, Maurice Fitzthomas (d. 1356), 1st earl of Desmond, Irish chieftain; created earl (1329), **21**, 386.

Fitzgerald, Thomas, 8th earl of Desmond (1426?–1468), Irish statesman; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland (1463), **21**, 392.

Fitzgerald, Thomas, Lord Offaly, 9th earl of Kildare (1513–1537); declares war against Henry VIII of England, **21**, 398; executed, **21**, 399.

Fitzgerald, Thomas (d. 1583), 12th earl of Desmond, Irish nobleman; opposes English governor (1569), **19**, 422; **21**, 408–409; death, **21**, 411.

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Fitzjames, James, duke of Berwick (1670–1734), a noted soldier, son of James II of England and Arabella Churchill; commands the French army in Spain (1704–1707), **10**, 285–288; defeats the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza (1707), **10**, 288, 520; death of, at siege of Philippsburg, **12**, 29.

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21, 368; wins victory at siege of Wexford (1169), **18**, 280; **21**, 369; besieged at Wexford, **21**, 373; captured, **21**, 373.
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Friesland or Vriesland, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, **13**, 276–277; incorporated with the Netherlands, **10**, 243; **13**, 279, 283; see also Netherlands.
Frigg, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, **16**, 13.
Frimont, Johann Maria Philipp, Count of (1759–1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), **14**, 588.
Frisians or Friesians, the inhabitants of Friesland, *q. v.*
Friso, John William (d. 1711), prince of Nassau and stadholder of Friesland, cousin and heir of William of Orange, **13**, 648–649; death of, **13**, 653.
Friso, William Charles Henry; see William IV, of Holland.
Fritigern (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats Valens at Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 323–324.
Friuli, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), **9**, 295–296.
Froben, Emanuel (d. 1675), master of horse of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; death of, **15**, 141.
Frobisher, Sir Martin (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 393; continues war against Spain, **19**, 410; explorations of, **19**, 457; **22**, 453, 493.
Frode I, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 12; death of, **16**, 32.
Froissart, Jean (1337–1410), French poet and historian, **18**, 497.
Fronde, The, in French history, a political party which waged war against the court party during the minority of Louis XIV; origin of name, **11**, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), **11**, 499–500; "Day of the Barricades," **11**, 500–501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, **11**, 503; second act of, **11**, 505; Mazarin leagues with, **11**, 505; last phase of, **11**, 511; characterisation of, **11**, 515.
Fronsac, Duke of, before Hanover (1757), **12**, 73.
Frontenac, Count Louis de Buade de (1621–1698), a French governor of Canada; succeeds De Courcelles (1672), **22**, 323; expedition of 1696, **23**, 86–89; sends Indian expedition against New York, **23**, 162; in King William's War, **23**, 185–186, 187, 189.
Frontinus, Sextus Julius (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, **6**, 244.
Fronto, Marcus Cornelius (d. ca. 175 A.D.), a Roman orator; instructor of the young Commodus, **6**, 303.
Fröschweiler, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 151.
Frossard, Charles Auguste (1807–1875), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
Froude, James Anthony (1818–1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, **22**, 270.
Froude, Richard Hurrell (1803–1836), English clergyman; in Tractarian movement, **21**, 611.
Fructidor, The 18th, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d'état, **12**, 446–449.
Fruela I, king of Asturias 757–768 A.D.; succeeds Alfonso I (the Catholic), **10**, 42.
Fruela II, king of Asturias 923–925 A.D.; succeeds Ordoño, **10**, 44.
Frundsberg, Georg von (1473–1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, **14**, 243; in Lombardy (1526), **9**, 451; **19**, 93.
Fry, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), **20**, 577.
Fuad Pasha, see Fuhad Pasha.
Fuca, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
Fuenterrabia or Fontarabia, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), **21**, 479.
Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560–1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, **11**, 490.
Fuentes d'Onoro, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
Fugger, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, **14**, 278.
Fugitive Slave Law, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
Fuhad (Fuad) Pasha (1814–1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
Fujiwara, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
Fulbert (ca. 960–1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
Fulcaris (Phulcaris), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
Fulda, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg (1813), **11**, 583.

Fulk (Foulques) III, surnamed **The Black** (972–1040), count of Anjou 987–1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, **11**, 27; crimes of, **11**, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, **11**, 27.

Fulk IV, surnamed **The Quarreler** (1043–1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, **18**, 187.

Fulk (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), **8**, 413–414.

Fulrad, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), **7**, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), **7**, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), **7**, 515–516.

Fulton, Robert (1765–1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), **23**, 500.

Fulvia, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), **5**, 484.

Fulvia (d. 40 B. C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), **5**, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), **5**, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), **5**, 625–626.

Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, **5**, 194, 196.

Fulvius, see **Flaccus.**

Fundamental Articles, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), **15**, 38–40.

Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, **14**, 65.

Fundamental Orders, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), **23**, 107.

Fundanius, Caius, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, **5**, 232.

Funeral Customs; embalming in Egypt, **1**, 197, 237–239; Babylonian, **1**, 478; Scythian customs, **2**, 408–409; Lycian, **2**, 418; Gothic, **6**, 590; Hun, **6**, 594; Bulgarian, **24**, 158; Tibetan, **24**, 507; Persian, **2**, 569; Greek, **3**, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; **6**, 392; early Italian, **3**, 60.

Fung-taow, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), **24**, 544.

Furies, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, **3**, 166, 375.

Furnes (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), **11**, 75; **18**, 415.

Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of (1464–1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), **14**, 242.

Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von (1629–1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, **11**, 599.

Fuscus, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.

Futteth Ali, see **Fath Ali.**

Futtigarh, see **Fathigarh.**

Fyt, Jan (1611–1661), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

G

Gabinian Law, one of the *Leges Tabellariæ*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, **5**, 320 note.

Gabinius, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), **5**, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502–504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 538.

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814–1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 23, 489, 490.

Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, **14**, 332, 341.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées.

Gabrini, Nicola, see Rienzi.

Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), **24**, 176.

Gad, a Jewish tribe, **2**, 67, 70, 81.

Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, **16**, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, **16**, 230.

Gaddas, see Kandish.

Gades, see Cadiz.

Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.

Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, **2**, 277.

Gadsden, Christopher (1724–1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, **23**, 232.

Gadsden, James (1788–1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, **23**, 392.

Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), **23**, 392.

Gaël, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; outlawed by William, **18**, 189.

Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), **9**, 428; **11**, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), **9**, 610.

Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III.

Gætulians, an African tribe, **5**, 389, 561.

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, **17**, 311.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), **23**, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), **23**, 235; supersedes Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts (1774), **20**, 622; **23**, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 240; sends troops to Concord, **20**, 624; **23**, 241; prepares defenses, **23**, 246; recalled, **23**, 250.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799–1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), **15**, 438.

Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), **24**, 300–301.

Gaidel, see Goidel.

Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), **18**, 334–335.

Gainas (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, **6**, 540, 545; **7**, 36–38.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777–1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), **23**, 334.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, **22**, 617–618.

Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Gaiseric, see Genseric.

Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, **5**, 281.

Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla, **1**, 352.

Galatæ, see Gauls.

Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, **2**, 411; conquered by Attalus I, **4**, 557.

Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, **5**, 155.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.–69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68–69 A.D., **6**, 219–222, 225–226.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, **5**, 314, 317.

Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, **5**, 422, 423.

Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130–200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, **4**, 611; **6**, 303, 368.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600–1678), German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, **13**, 625.

Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus) (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286–305 A.D.; character and achievements of, **6**, 436–439.

Galeswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.

Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chief-

tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.
Galicia, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.
Galigaï, Leonora (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.
Galilæans, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323–324.
Galileo (1564–1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.
Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1718–1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.
Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774–1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.
Galitzin, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.
Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738–1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatschev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.
Galitzin, Prince Mikhail (1674–1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.
Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633–1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253–254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.
Galla (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.
Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.
Gallas, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.
Gallas, Matthias von (1584–1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.
Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.
Gallic War, see Gauls.
Gallienus, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417–420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.
Gallissonière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693–1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67–69; **20**, 580.
Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric), one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.
Gallus, see Cestius Gallus.
Gallus, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.
Gallus, Lucius Anicius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.
Gallus, Constantius, see Constantius II, emperor.
Gallus, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69–26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.
Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.
Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817–1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 342.
Galvez, José (1729–1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574–575.
Galway, earl of; see Ruvigny.
Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424.
Gama, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.
Gama, Vasco da (ca. 1469–1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475–476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480–481.
Gamarra, Agustin (1785–1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.
Gambacorta, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369–1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.
Gambetta, Léon (1838–1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reënters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendency of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
Gambuli, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.
Games and Recreations, see Sports.
Gammelsdorf, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), **14**, 169.
Gandamuk, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
Gandish, see Kandish.
Ganesa or Ganesha, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.
Ganganelli, see Clement XIV.
Gangarides, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.
Ganilh, Charles (1760–1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.
Ganjak, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.
Gannys, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **6**, 395, 397.
Ganteaume, Honoré (1755–1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

Ganymede, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, **3**, 485.
Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549–550.
Gaorra, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), **23**, 620.
Gapon, Father, Russian popular leader, **17**, 625A.
Garakhot, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), **22**, 197.
Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749–1833), French politician; communicates sentence to Louis XVI, **12**, 292.
Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
Garcia, king of Navarre 910–914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), **10**, 43.
Garcia, king of Navarre 1035–1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
Garcia, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, **23**, 615.
Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498–1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
Gardie, Count James de la (1583–1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530–1585), Swedish general; in Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
Gardiner, Stephen (1483?–1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253–254.
Gardner, Allen Francis (1794–1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Durban in Natal (1835), **22**, 318.
Garfield, James Abram (1831–1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), **23**, 425; president (1880), **23**, 478; administration of, **23**, 479; assassination of, **23**, 479.
Garibald I (553–590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; marriage of, **7**, 431, 447; father of Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443.
Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807–1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607–609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612–613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618–619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
Garlien (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, **12**, 326 note.
Garnett, Henry (1555–1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479; execution and canonisation of, **19**, 480.
Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (1803–1878), a French lawyer and politician; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
Garrison, William Lloyd (1804–1879), American abolition leader, **23**, 394.
Garter, Order of the, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III institutes (1350), **18**, 471–473.
Garuda, in Hindu mythology; a bird on which Vishnu rides, **2**, 541.
Gasca, Pedro de la (1485–1561), Spanish statesman and prelate; defeats and executes Pizarro, **23**, 560, 561; retires from governorship of Peru and returns to Spain, **23**, 561.
Gascoigne, Sir William (ca. 1350–1419), lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), **18**, 524.
Gascons (Vascones), Gallic tribe; become independent of Frankish empire, **7**, 485; extension of, **7**, 490; at pass of Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), **7**, 525–526; become subject to Pepin the Elder, **7**, 558.
Gascony, French feudal dukedom; extent of, in ninth and tenth centuries, **11**, 13; ceded to England, **11**, 59.
Gaselee, Sir Alfred (1846–), British soldier; commands British forces in China during Boxer uprising (1900), **24**, 569.
Gaspee, British revenue schooner; burned by colonials (1770), **23**, 237.
Gastein, Convention of, a treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia (August 14th, 1865), disposing of duchies recently taken from Denmark, **15**, 22, 485–486.
Gaston, Duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Gaston de Foix, see Foix.
Gatacre, Sir William Forbes (1843–), English soldier; defeated by Boers in Cape Colony, **22**, 275, 308.
Gates, Horatio (1728–1806), an American general; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 208; at Saratoga, **23**, 264; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; assumes command in North Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.
Gates, Sir Thomas (ca. 1596–1621), British statesman; made lieutenant-governor of first colony of Virginia, **19**, 490; **22**, 577, 579.
Gattilusio, Francesco, a Genoese leader in Greece (1355), **7**, 329.
Gaucourt, Raoul, French soldier; captain of Orléannais, **11**, 191; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198 seq.; **18**, 553.
Gauda, king of Numidia; relinquishes territory (106 B.C.), **5**, 391.
Gaudot, Swiss lawyer; mobbed and killed at Neuchâtel (1767), **17**, 8.
Gaugamela, battle of (381 B.C.), better known as Arbela (*q. v.*)
Gauls, German tribe; in Greece, **4**, 507–508; invade Macedonia, **4**, 458–460, 506–508; defeated by Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; invade Italy, **5**, 154–177; aid Samnites against Rome, **5**, 195–196; wars with Rome, **5**, 237, 276–277, 382; war with Carthaginians, **5**, 243, 247–248; ravage Thrace, **5**, 303; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 514–

527; Goths and, **7**, 379, 381, 387, 472; **10**, 21, 22; Franks conquer, **7**, 441, 458–459, 461; war with Saracens, **7**, 448, 494–495, 498, 516; condition in fifth century, **7**, 464; Huns invade country of, **7**, 465; under Clovis, **7**, 466–467, 476; Danes ravage country, **7**, 528, 530; come to England, **18**, 2.

Gaumata (Gometes), Persian king (the "False Smerdis"); impersonates brother of Cambyses and usurps throne, **2**, 603; reign and assassination of (521 B.C.), **2**, 605.

Gaunt, Elizabeth (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England; burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, **20**, 380, 381.

Gaunt, John of, see John of Gaunt.

Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul (1851–), Austrian statesman; premier (1897), **15**, 61; (1904), **15**, 62.

Gauzlin (ninth century), abbot of St. Germain, **7**, 584, 588.

Gaveston, Piers, earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England, **18**, 430; character of, **18**, 431; execution, **18**, 432.

Gavinana, battle of (1530), **9**, 460.

Gavius, a Roman trader; cruelty of Verres to (ca. 72 B.C.), **5**, 455.

Gavre, prince of, see Egmont.

Gavre, town in Belgium; siege of (1452), **11**, 243.

Gavril Pasha, governor of East Rumelia; deposed (1885), **24**, 182.

Gawilgarh, siege of (1804), **22**, 121.

Gawler, George (1796–1869), British colonial official; administration of, as governor of South Australia, **22**, 246.

Gayto Petro, governor of Sicily, **9**, 182.

Gaza, town, Syria; Alexander besieges, **4**, 312–315; battles of (1244), **8**, 433 seq.; (1516), **24**, 444.

Gazan de la Peyrière, Honoré Théophile Maxime (1765–1844), French general; defeats Condé before Constance (1799), **12**, 476; defeated by Russians at Dirnstein (1805), **17**, 448.

Gazi Hassan, see Hassan Bey.

Geary, John White (1819–1873), American soldier; governor of Kansas (1856), **23**, 398.

Geary Act, for exclusion of Chinese from United States passed in 1892, **23**, 482.

Geberic (fourth century A.D.), king of Goths, **6**, 464, 598.

Gebhard, margrave of Franconia (909 A.D.), **7**, 595.

Gebhard, bishop of Ratisbon; revolts against Henry III (1055), **7**, 644.

Gebhard of Waldburg, elector archbishop of Cologne; deposed (1583), **14**, 321.

Gedaliah (sixth century B.C.), governor of Judea, **2**, 120.

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1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 642; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 643.

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Grenville, Richard Temple, Earl Temple (1711–1779), English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt; moves amendment in house of lords (1755), **20**, 578; lord of the admiralty (1756), **20**, 582; relations with king and resignation (1757), **20**, 587; resigns with Pitt (1761), **20**, 597; persuades Pitt against pruning new ministry (1765), **20**, 605; disinclination to enter cabinet (1766), **20**, 609; reconciliation with Pitt, **20**, 613.

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Kaffirs or Siaposh, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.

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Kalpi (Culpee), town in British India; battle of (1858), **22**, 198.

Kamakura, a place near Yokohama, Japan; first capital of the Minamoto, **24**, 583, 587; destruction of (1333), **24**, 588.

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Kulm, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.

Kulturkampf, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538–539.

Kumani, or **Cumani,** or **Comans,** Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh–thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.

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Lætus, Quintus Æmilius, Roman prefect (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, **6**, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, **6**, 382; put to death by Julianus, **6**, 385.
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Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Cæsar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586–587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B. C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
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Lestocq, Count Johann Hermann (1692–1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
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Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.

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Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.

Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.

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Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.

Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.

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Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696–1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.

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London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587–589.

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London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

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Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.

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Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.

Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.

Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.

Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.

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Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

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Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795–1862), president of Paraguay 1844–1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

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Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46.

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), **11**, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), **11**, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, **11**, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), **13**, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), **13**, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), **11**, 342–343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), **11**, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), **15**, 529.

Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524–1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, **11**, 338; arrogance of, **11**, 353–354.

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Lorraine, Charles of (1571–1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendency of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.

Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643–1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683–1687), **14**, 396–398; **24**, 391, 395.

Lorraine, Charles of (1712–1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 431–432; **15**, 169, 173–174; in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179; in third Silesian War, **15**, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.

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Lorraine, Claude of (1496–1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352–353.

Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafré" (1519–1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at capture of Calais, **11**, 347–348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354–355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357–358; **19**, 329–330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.

Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafré (1550–1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 373–374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383–384; in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388–389; assassination, **11**, 390–391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.

Lorraine, Henry II of (1614–1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.

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Lorraine, Louis of (1555–1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.

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Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133–1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602; **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90; in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.

Lothair (941–986), king of France 954–986 A.D.; reign of, **11**, 19–20.

Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.

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Loubet, Émile (1838–), French statesman; premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.

Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705–1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.

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Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.

Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778–840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814–840 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 557–565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557–559; sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561–562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq.; last years and death, **7**, 563–565.

Louis "the German" (ca. 804–876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843–876 A.D.; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566–568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571–573; reign of, **7**, 575–582.

Louis II (ca. 822–875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 578–581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.

Louis III (ca. 880–924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901–905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels against father, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585; routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

Louis (III) "the Child" (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.

Louis (IV) "the Bavarian" (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, **14**, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, **14**, 169; elected emperor, **14**, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Mühldorf, **14**, 171; conflict with John XXII, **8**, 627; **14**, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, **14**, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, **14**, 174; in Italy, **9**, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, **9**, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, **14**, 176; acquires the Tyrol, **14**, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, **8**, 628; **14**, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, **14**, 177, 178.

Louis I (Ludwig) (1786–1868), king of Bavaria 1825–1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, **15**, 384; abdicates, **15**, 433.

Louis II (1845–1886), king of Bavaria 1864–1886; joins the North German Confederation, **15**, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 521; suicide of, **15**, 539.

Louis I, king of France, see **Louis I**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Louis (II) "the Stammerer" (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, **11**, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, **11**, 7; death of, **7**, 584; **11**, 7.

Louis III (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 585–587; **11**, 7.

Louis (IV) "d'Outremer" (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, **11**, 17; ally of Otto II, **11**, 17; allies himself with Normandy, **11**, 18; taken prisoner, **11**, 18; re-instatement and death, **11**, 18.

Louis (V) "the Sluggard" (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, **11**, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, **11**, 21.

Louis (VI) "the Fat" (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; accession of, **11**, 30; reforms, **11**, 31; enfranchises towns, **11**, 31; extends his power, **11**, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, **11**, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, **11**, 32; death, **11**, 33; characterisation, **11**, 34 seq.

Louis (VII) "the Young" (ca. 1120–1180), king of France 1137–1180; accession of, **11**, 33; supports second crusade, **8**, 359–360; **9**, 78; **11**, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, **11**, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, **8**, 379; death, **11**, 34.

Louis (VIII) "the Lion" (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, **18**, 352–353; **21**, 51; accession of, **11**, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, **11**, 56; conquers Languedoc, **11**, 57; death, **11**, 58.

Louis (IX) "St. Louis" (1215–1270), king of France 1226–1270; minority of, **11**, 58; refuses imperial crown, **11**, 59; first crusade of, **8**, 434–435; **11**, 60; takes Damietta, **8**, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, **8**, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, **8**, 446–447; negotiations with China, **24**, 290; returns to France, **8**, 447; **11**, 61; arbitrator, **11**, 61; **13**, 293; second crusade of, **8**, 450–451; **11**, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, **11**, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; death, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; characterisation, **11**, 58, 62–63.

Louis (X) "the Quarreler" (1289–1316), king of France 1314–1316; accession of, **11**, 89; seizes property of Templars, **8**, 459; relations of, with Flanders, **13**, 319; death of, **11**, 90.

Louis XI (1423–1483), king of France 1461–1483; leader of Praguerie, **11**, 231–232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, **11**, 235; **21**, 175; accession of, **11**, 247; War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, **10**, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, **16**, 595; founds order of St. Michael, **11**, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.; **14**, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, **13**, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, **11**, 265, 266; **13**, 360; executes duke de Nemours, **11**, 269–270; **18**, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, **11**, 270; relations with Switzerland, **16**, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; death, **11**, 272–273; characterisation, **11**, 247, 249, 265, 273–274; **18**, 582; estimates of, **11**, 273–274.

Louis XII (1462–1515), king of France 1498–1515; early years, **11**, 279, 280, 284–285; accession of, **11**, 293; **19**, 37; diminishes taxes, **11**, 294; divorces Joanna to gain Brittany by a marriage with Anne, **11**, 295; claims Milan, **9**, 420, 421; **11**, 297, 298; alliance with Ferdinand of Spain, **10**, 164; **11**, 298; alliance with Maximilian, **11**, 298; designs on Venice, **11**, 298, 299; war with Maximilian, **9**, 429–430; **11**, 300, 301; alliance with Philip I of Castile, **10**, 180; in League of Cambray, **9**, 432–433; **11**, 301; battle of Agnadello, **11**, 301; loses Milan, Genoa and Navarre, **11**, 302; wins battle of Ravenna, **11**, 302; relations of, with Swiss, **11**, 302; **16**, 612, 616; internal

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Louis XIII (1601–1643), king of France 1610–1643; main treatment, **11**, 432–486; accession, **11**, 432; under regency of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 432–438; states-general, **11**, 436–438; marriage, **11**, 438; under influence of Luynes, **11**, 443–449; Richelieu gains ascendancy over, **11**, 449; at war with Huguenots, **11**, 445–448, (siege of La Rochelle), 452–456; war in Italy against Spain, **9**, 505–506; **11**, 460–461; the "day of dupes," **11**, 462–465; conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans, **11**, 465–466; invades Lorraine, **11**, 467; wars with Austria, **11**, 468–469; conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 478–480; Catalan insurrection and, **10**, 267–268; patron of Hugo Grotius, **13**, 597; relations with Holland, **13**, 562–563, 579; death, **11**, 484; characterisations, **11**, 470–472, 484.

Louis (XIV) "le Grand" (The Grand Monarch) (1638–1715), king of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; main treatment, **11**, 487–652; birth, **11**, 471; education, **11**, 493–494; minority (supremacy of Mazarin), **11**, 487–524; **13**, 582; assumes control of government, **11**, 525; industrial and economic reforms (Colbert's ministry), **11**, 531–538; military reforms (ministry of Louvois and Vauban), **11**, 538–540; absolution of, **11**, 541–544; **23**, 181; persecution of Protestants (revocation of Edict of Nantes), **11**, 545–547; **13**, 642; persecution of Jansenists, **11**, 548–549; creation of police, **11**, 549; the royal mistresses (Louise de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, Mme. de Maintenon), **11**, 551–561; quarrels with Roman church, **9**, 495–497; **11**, 553, 599; buys Dunkirk and Mardyck from Charles II of England, **11**, 564; refuses alliance of Charles II of England against Holland, **13**, 625; at war with Spain (War of the Queen's Rights), **10**, 272; **11**, 567–570; **13**, 631; at war with Holland, **10**, 273; **11**, 571–589; **13**, 608, 632–640; concludes Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **11**, 570–571; concludes Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589; **13**, 640–642; recedes before second coalition, **11**, 596; intrigues against Emperor Leopold, **24**, 390; campaign against German imperial cities and annexation of Strasburg, **11**, 594; **14**, 393–395; signs truce of Ratisbon, **11**, 597; relations with the Porte, **11**, 565–566, 598; **14**, 396; **24**, 385–386, 399, 402; wages War of the League of Augsburg, **9**, 507–508; **11**, 599–608; **13**, 642–644; **14**, 399–402; **23**, 181–182; concludes Treaty of Ryswick, **10**, 276; **11**, 608–609; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; humiliates Genoa, **9**, 511; recognises son of James II as king of England, **20**, 461; wages War of the Spanish Succession, **10**, 280, 283–290; **11**, 610–627; **14**, 408–416; **23**, 182–183; concludes treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt, **11**, 627–629; **13**, 652; **14**, 416–417; family losses, **11**, 625–626; bounty to La Salle, **23**, 78; settles right of succession on illegitimate children, **11**, 629; death, **11**, 629–631; **23**, 183; review of period, **11**, 632–652.

Louis XV (1710–1774), king of France 1715–1774, great-grandson of Louis XIV; main treatment, **12**, 9–110; minority (regency of Orléans), **12**, 9–24; majority and marriage, **12**, 25; war for the Polish crown, **12**, 26–29; degeneracy of court, **9**, 30–32; acquires Corsica, **9**, 542; takes part in War of Austrian Succession, **12**, 35–43; **14**, 433; **23**, 183; party to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, **12**, 47; Mme. de Pompadour mistress of, **12**, 49–52, 81–82; corruptness of king and court, **12**, 54–58; financial distress under, **12**, 58–60; Seven Years' War (and French and Indian War), **12**, 65–80; situation at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 226 seq.; attempted assassination, **12**, 71–72; ministry of Choiseul, **12**, 83 seq.; conflicts with parliament, **12**, 88–92, 95–105; Du Barry becomes mistress of, **12**, 92; expenditures of his household, **12**, 180 seq.; last days and death, **12**, 105–110; review of period, **12**, 116–122.

Louis XVI (1754–1793), king of France 1774–1792, grandson of Louis XV; main treatment, **12**, 123–296; birth, **12**, 62; marriage, **12**, 96; accession and coronation, **12**, 124; relations with Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125–126; Turgot's ministry, **12**, 128–130; Necker's first and second ministry, **12**, 130–139, 147–149; concludes alliance with United States of America, **12**, 133–135; convokes states-general, **12**, 149–157; negotiates with Catherine II of Russia for quadruple alliance, **17**, 421; corresponds with Selim III, **24**, 423; resists parliament, **12**, 161–164; gathers troops, **12**, 168; conciliates assembly, **12**, 210–212; taken to Paris, **12**, 221–223; swears to uphold constitution, **12**, 227; takes to flight, **12**, 239–241; taken prisoner, **12**, 241–244; in captivity, **12**, 244–245; protected by Declaration of Pillnitz, **12**, 245; defies Girondists, **12**, 253; dethronement becomes inevitable, **12**, 258; precipitates massacre of Swiss guard, **12**, 262; trial, **12**, 288–293; parts from his family, **12**, 293, 293 note; execution, **12**, 293–296; **21**, 454; effect of his execution in Spain, **10**, 314; see also French Revolution.

Louis XVII (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, **12**, 317, 400–402; death, **12**, 403.

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755–1824), king of France 1814–1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, **12**, 616–624; **13**, 9–33; pseudo-accession, **12**, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, **12**, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

to French throne, **15**, 533; accession, **10**, 372; **12**, 616; **21**, 480; flight from Paris, **12**, 623; **21**, 481; restoration to throne, **13**, 11; the "White Terror," **13**, 12–14; ministry of Armand, duke of Richelieu, **13**, 14–16; refuses to commute Marshal Ney's sentence, **13**, 17; *La Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 18–19; disputes over constitutional and parliamentary doctrines under, **13**, 19–20; issues ordinance of Sept. 5th, 1816, **13**, 20; ministry of Decazes, **13**, 23–24; ministry of Villèle, **13**, 28–31; relation to Spanish Crusade, **13**, 29; last days, **13**, 31–32; death, **13**, 32; characterisation, **13**, 32–33.

Louis (I) "the Great" (1326–1382), king of Hungary 1342–1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.

Louis II, king of Hungary 1516–1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339–1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377–1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.

Louis I (1838–1889), king of Portugal 1861–1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.

Louis (1784–1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.

Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365–1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.

Louis of Male (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327–330.

Louis of Nassau (1538–1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395–396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433–434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322–1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320–328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772–1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129–1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781–1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see **Napoleon III.**

Louis Philippe (1773–1850), king of France 1830–1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56–57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67–68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81–82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.

Louis William I (1655–1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.

Louisburg, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196–197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.

Louise, queen of Prussia, see **Luise.**

Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 444.

Louise de la Miséricorde, see **Vallière.**

Louise of Orleans (1812–1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.

Louise of Savoy, see **Angoulême, Duchess of.**

Louisiana, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82–83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841–1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429–430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Louisiana Purchase, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.

Loups, see **Delawares.**

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783–1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, see **Toussaint L'Ouverture.**

Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French Revolutionist; attacks Robespierre, **12**, 286, 287; proposes banishment of Bourbons (1792), **12**, 290; one of the few proscribed deputies to return to Paris, **12**, 392.
Louvois, François Michel Letellier, Marquis of (1639–1691), a French statesman; succeeds his father as minister of war, **11**, 532; military organisation and reform, **11**, 538–539; persecution of Protestants, **11**, 546, 547; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; growth of power, **11**, 593; promotes territorial aggrandisement, **11**, 593–595; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 603–604; death, **11**, 604.
Louvre, Assembly of (1303), **11**, 81.
Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord (1667–1747), Scotch nobleman; trial and execution of, **20**, 566.
Love, Christopher (1618–1651), Presbyterian theologian; in plot to restore Charles II, **20**, 116.
Lovelace, Francis, Lord (1630–1709), governor of New York, **23**, 28, 165; governs New Jersey, **23**, 168.
Lovell or Lovel, Francis, Viscount Lovel; leads rebellion against Henry VII (1486), **19**, 18, 20, 22; disappearance and probable fate, **19**, 23.
Lovell, Mansfield (1820–1884), American general in Confederate service; evacuates New Orleans, **23**, 429.
Lövenskiold, Norwegian minister; impeachment of (1836), **16**, 477.
Low Countries, see **Netherlands.**
Lowe, Sir Hudson (1769–1844), British soldier; in command at St. Helena, **12**, 644–645.
Lowendal, Count Frédéric Waldemar of (1700–1755), French soldier; in Flanders, **12**, 43; takes Bergen-op-Zoom, **12**, 45; **14**, 434; wins Dutch cities for France, **14**, 433.
Löwenhaupt, Adam Ludwig, Count, see **Levenhaupt.**
Lowry-Corry, Sir Somerset Richard, see **Belmore.**
Lowther, governor of Carlisle; Mary Queen of Scots surrenders to, **19**, 316.
Loyola, Ignatius (1491–1556), Spanish prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus; confessor and teacher of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.
Lubarna, Hittite prince, **1**, 386.
Lübeck, free city of Germany; Treaties of (1536), **16**, 346, (1629), **14**, 343, (1639), **16**, 358; meeting of Hanseatic league at (1630), **14**, 387; fall of (thirteenth century), **16**, 157.
Lubetz, Congress of (1097), **17**, 125.
Lubetzki, Polish deputy to Nicholas I of Russia (1831), **17**, 547.
Lublin, a government of Russia; assigned to Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland (1139), **24**, 27.
Luby, Irish Fenian leader; arrested (1861), **21**, 448.
Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus) (39–65 A.D.), a Roman poet; birth of, **6**, 407; **10**, 9; epic of, criticised, **6**, 103; conspires against Nero, **6**, 203; verses to Nero, **6**, 208; death, **6**, 204.
Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1888), an English soldier; responsibility for "Charge of the Light Brigade," **17**, 572.
Lucan, Earl of, see **Sarsfield, Patrick.**
Lucanians, a tribe of Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 179; harass Greek colonies, **3**, 6; defeat Alexander of Epirus, **3**, 8; war with Tarentum, **3**, 12; embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; wars of, **4**, 510, 583, 584; **5**, 194, 199–200, 208, 209, 412, 437; allies of Rome, **5**, 2, 186, 272; relations with Hannibal, **5**, 258.
Lucas, Sir Charles (d. 1648), an English royalist; slain by parliamentarians, **20**, 67.
Lucca, a province in Italy; feud with Pisa (early twelfth century), **9**, 41; under rule of Castruccio Castracani (1327–1328), **9**, 150–155; fought for by Mastino della Scala and Florence (1336–1341), **9**, 158–162; Pisa takes possession of (1341), **9**, 161, 162; independence restored (1369) by Charles IV, **9**, 247; loss of popular government in, at end of fifteenth century, **9**, 408; in hands of oligarchy (ca. 1509), **9**, 430; French give democratic constitution to (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon gives to Pasquale Bacciocchi (1805), **9**, 569.
Lucceius, L. (d. 45 B.C.), Roman historian; coalition with Cæsar, **5**, 501.
Lucchesini, Girolamo, Marchese (1752–1825), Prussian diplomat; incapacity, **15**, 273.
Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.
Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.
Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaise at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.
Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.
Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.
Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.
Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.
Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.
Lucina, see **Juno.**
Lucio, Paolo, see **Paoluccio.**
Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.
Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.
Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
Lucka, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
Luckner, Count Nikolaus (1722–1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
Lucknow, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
Lucretia or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
Lucretius, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
Lucretius, Titus Carus (96–55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647–649.
Lucrezia Borgia, see **Borgia.**
Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110–57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467–471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
Lucullus, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.
Lucumo (753–716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.
Lucy, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
Luddites, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810–1816), **21**, 484, 489–490.
Ludi Francici, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
Ludlow, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.
Ludlow, Edmund (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
Ludolf, duke of Carinthia 1085–1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.
Ludwell, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.
Ludwig, see **Louis.**
Ludwig Ernst, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick.**
Lueger, Karl (1844–), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58–60.
Lugaid, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
Lugaid, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.
Lugalanda, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
Lugal-kigubni-dudu, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
Lugal-kisali, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
Lugal-shuggur, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
Lugaltarsi (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.
Lugal-ushumgal, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
Lugal-zaggisi, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
Lugdunum Batavorum, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*
Luise or **Louise, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie** (1776–1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299–300; death, **15**, 300.
Luise Henriette, of Orange (1627–1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
Luitgarde (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.
Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821–), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.
Luiz, king of Portugal; see **Louis.**
Lulubi, Mesapotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
Lulumi, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
Lumley, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.
Lummadur (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.
Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
Luna, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.
Luna, Alvaro de (1388–1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendency over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
Lund, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
Lundin, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
Lunéville, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
Lupercalia, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74, 579.
Lupus, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Mætæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
Luscinus, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.
Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
Lusitanians, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317–319, 501; **10**, 8.
Lusignan, Amalric or **Amaury de;** see **Almeric II.**
Lusignan, Guy de; see **Guy.**
Lussigny, Baron de; see **Concini.**

Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.
Lutetia Parisiarum, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.
Luther, Martin (1483–1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252–254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98–100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolts, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 284–288.
Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.
Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.
Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826–1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.
Lützen, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357–361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601–603; **14**, 572–574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.
Lux, Adam (1766–1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.
Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628–1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.
Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see **Henry VII,** Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.
Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also **Thebes.**
Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**, 444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445–447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447–448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.
Lycaonia, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.
Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.
Lyceus, see **Apollo.**
Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417–419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **5**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170–171.
Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356–357.
Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.
Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.
Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169–188.
Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Pheræan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
Lycurgus (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tuktammu, **2**, 585.
Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, 9, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; massacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99–101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

M

Ma (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.

Ma, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.

Maætæ, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.

Maanen, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.

Maanistuiro, see **Manishtusu**.

Maat-ka-Ra, see **Hatshepsu**.

Macabre, Danse, see **Danse Macabre**.

MacAlpine, Kenneth, see **Kenneth I.**

MacArthur, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.

Macartney, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.

Macatus, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.

Macbeth (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.

Maccabæan War (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.

Maccabees (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also **Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias,** and **Simon Maccabæus**.

MacCainech, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.

Macchiavelli, see **Machiavelli**.

McClellan, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.

McClernand, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.

Macclesfield, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.

McClure, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.

McCook, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.

McCook, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.

McCulloch, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.

Macdonald, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.

Macdonald, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.

Macdonald (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.

Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.

Macdonald, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.

Macdonald, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.

MacDonald Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIan of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.

M'Donnel, Randal, earl of Antrim, see **Antrim**.

McDonough, Thomas (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
Macdougal (John of Lorn), see **John of Lorn.**
Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
McDougall, William (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.
McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see **Greece.**
Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
Macedonian Phalanx, see **Phalanx.**
Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
McGregory, Major, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosporus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
Macistius, see **Masistius.**
Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
Mackenzie, Alexander (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
Mackenzie, George, see **Cromarty, Earl of.**
Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
McKinley, William (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
McKinley Bill, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

Mackintosh, Sir James (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.

McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.

McLean, John (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.

McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.

Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.

McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.

McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.

Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.

Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.

Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.

Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.

Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.

Macron, see **Ptolemy.**

Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.

Mada, see **Medes.**

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in, **10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.

Madain, see **Ctesiphon.**

Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.

Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.

Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.

Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.

Madoc or Madog (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.

Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.

Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.

Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.

Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.

Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.

Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.

Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.

Mæander (modern **Mendere**), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.

Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.

Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.

Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.

Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.
Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.
Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.
Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.
Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
Magalhães, Fernão de, see **Magellan.**
Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as **Benjamin Constant** (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.
Magellan, Ferdinand, or **Fernão de Magalhães** (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.
Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 627–634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.
Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.
Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.
Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.
Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
Magnus II, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.
Magnus V, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.
Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
Magnus VII, king of Norway, see **Magnus II**, king of Sweden.
Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.
Magnus II (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.
Magnus Ferratus, see **Le Grand Ferré.**
Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.
Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.
Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
Maguire, John Francis (1815–1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
Magyars, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also **Hungary.**
Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
Mahan, Alfred Thayer (1840–), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.
Maharbal (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255–256.
Mahasena, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392–393.
Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842–1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
Mahenkal, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great, sultan of Gazni 997–1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22–23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730–1754; reign, **24**, 407–412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808–1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425–426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
Mahon, see **Mathgamain.**
Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778–1779), **22**, 91–93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803–1805) **22**, 117–121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
Maid of Norway, see **Margaret,** queen of Scotland.
Maid of Orleans, see **Joan of Arc.**
Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
Maillard, Stanislas (1745–1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
Maillé-Brèzé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
Maillé, Clémence de (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682–1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
Mailly, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
Maine, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635–637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
Maine, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
Maine, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670–1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635–1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

career, **11**, 559–561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771–1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
Maitland, John, see **Lauderdale.**
Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777–1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528–1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
Majorianus, Julius, known as **Majorian,** Roman emperor 457–461 A.D.; reign of, **6** 605–610; laws, **6**, 606–607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608–609; abdication, death, **6**, 609–610.
Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
Makar, see **Melkarth.**
Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.
Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
Malachi, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
Malachy, St. (ca. 1094–1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
Malachy II, king of Ireland 980–1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149–151.
Malakov, Duke of, see **Pélissier.**
Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 644.
Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161–162.
Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
Malazo, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
Malchus, king of Carthage 600–550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
Malchus, see **Porphyry.**
Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943–954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005–1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058–1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219–220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
Malcolm IV (1141–1165), king of Scotland 1153–1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
Maldive Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721–1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, **12**, 63–64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101–102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792–1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

Malestroit, Truce of, between French and English (1343–1346), **11**, 110.
Malet, Claude François de (1754–1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
Maleville, Jacques de (1741–1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
Malians (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174–1181; reign, **8**, 369–370.
Malik ben Anas (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299–300.
Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072–1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749–1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
Malli, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362–363, 366.
Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
Malmesbury, Lord, see **Harris, James,** earl of Malmesbury.
Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448–450.
Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or **Malo-yaroslavetz,** town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
Malplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624–626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
Mals, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?–1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445–446.
Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400–401, 404–405.
Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151–152.
Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250–1517), **8**, 231–232, 443–444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250–1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268–1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464–465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319–320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320–321; **5**, 218.
Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94–95.
Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398–399, 428; **2**, 584–585.
Man, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87–89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
Manassas, battles of, see **Bull Run.**
Manasseh, king of Judah 697–642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116–117, 210.
Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72–73.
Manasseh Ben Israel (1604–1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161–162.
Manazas, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
Manchester, Earl of, see **Montagu, Edward.**
Manchester Massacre (1819), **21**, 509.
Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621–622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622–625; **24**, 658–660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
Manchus or **Manchoos,** Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271–272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendency in China, **24**, 566.
Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317–318.
Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.
Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500–1544), Inca chief 1533–1544; declared

sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
Mandane, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532–533.
Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751–1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
Mandeville, see **Montagu, Edward.**
Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels,* probably written originally in French (ca. 1350–1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155–1156), **18**, 261.
Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
Manfred (ca. 1231–1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102–104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
Mania (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
Manichæans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also **Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.**
Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
Manilius, M., see **Nepos, M. Manilius.**
Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
Manin, Daniele (1804–1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
Manishtusu (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
Manley, John, see **Manly.**
Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184–185.
Manlius, L., see **Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.**
Manly (Manley), John (1733–1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
Manna, see **Man.**
Manneans, see **Man.**
Manners and Customs, see **Social Conditions.**
Manners, John (1721–1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755–1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
Manning, Thomas (1772–1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
Manny or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
Manoncourt, see **Sonnini.**
Mans, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
Mansell, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580–1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336–338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517–1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.

Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.

Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.

Mansura, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.

Manteo (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.

Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.

Mantinea, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.

Mantua, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.

Mantua, Treaty of (1681), **11**, 594 seq.

Mantua, Dukes of; see **Gonzaga.**

Manu, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code.**

Manuel (I) Comnenus (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.

Manuel (II) Palæologus (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.

Manuel, Pierre Louis (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.

Manufactures and Industry; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phœnicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also **Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff.**

Manu's Code, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also **Vedas.**

Manuza, see **Othman ben Abi Neza.**

Manzicert, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.

Maoris, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.

Maps, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.

Mar, Earls of, see **Erskine, MacCainech** and **Stuart.**

Marabastad, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.

Marat, Jean Paul (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.

Marathon, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.

Marboduus (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76–77.
Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.
Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769–1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.
Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355–1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137–138.
Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.
Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.
Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.
Marcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.
Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.
Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.
March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.
March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338–1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161–162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.
March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285–1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130–131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135–136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139–140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.
March, Earls of, see **Mortimer and Edward IV.**
Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863–), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.
Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.
Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.
Marchiali, see **Man with the Iron Mask.**
Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656–1706), French general; replaces Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.
Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.
March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623–633.
Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.
Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183–193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381–382, 385.
Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.
Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450–457 A.D., **7**, 60–61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.
Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–430; removed from command, **13**, 439.
Marco Kralevitch, king of southern Servia 1371–1394; popularity, **24**, 193.
Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296–298, 619.
Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462–463.
Marco Polo, see **Polo, Marco.**
Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121–180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310–311.
Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.
Marcy, William Learned (1786–1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.
Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.
Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.
Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.
Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266–267, 316, 353–357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285–288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348–350; invades Bœotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Platæa, **3**, 363–373.
Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.
Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521–523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.
Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.
Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

Marduk-bel-iddin, see **Merodach-baladan.**
Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, **1**, 332, 389.
Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.
Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, **1**, 329, 378.
Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852–840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), **1**, 389.
Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, **1**, 329, 331, 378.
Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, **1**, 334.
Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), **20**, 170.
Mareb or **Arem**, early capital of Yemen, **8**, 106; inundated, **8**, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, **8**, 102.
Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), **12**, 502–504; **14**, 532.
Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758–1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, **12**, 498.
Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763–1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, **12**, 363; meets Napoleon, **12**, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), **12**, 624.
Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), **11**, 472.
Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197–205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–205; death, **16**, 205.
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Mary of Burgundy (1457–1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268–269; **13**, 359–360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.

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Mary Tudor or **Mary of France** (1496–1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.

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Mascarenhas, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.

Mascezel (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.

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Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.

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Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), king of Bavaria 1848–1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.
Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333–334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.
Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.
Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.
Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.
Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.
Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.
Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.
Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.
Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394.
Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.
Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.
Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566–567.
Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.
Maxyes, see Mashauasha.
Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.
Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.

Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of (1578–1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.

Mayflower, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625–626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626–630.

May Laws, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of (1822–1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.

Mayor of the Palace, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521–522.

Maypu, see **Maipo.**

Mazaces (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.

Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio (1602–1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.

Mazdak (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialistic leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.

Mazeppa, Ivan (1644–1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278–279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.

Mazzini, Guiseppe (1805–1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.

Meade, George Gordon (1815–1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.

Meadows (Medows), Sir William (1738–1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.

Meareredsburn, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.

Measures, Greek, **3**, 465–472; origin, **25**, 673.

Meaux, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.

Mecca, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177–178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180–181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.

Mechanicsville, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Mechereki, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.

Mechlin, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.

Méda, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.

Medea, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.

Medecino, Marquis of, see **Marignano.**

Medes (Mada or Amada), people of **Media,** *q. v.*

Medeus, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.

Media, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573–586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442–444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.

Mediach, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.

Mediation, Act of, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30–35.

Medici, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349–390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
Medici, Catherine de' (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder" (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see **Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see **Ferdinand (I and II)**, grand dukes of Tuscany.
Medici, Francesco de', see **Francesco I**, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see **Giovan Gastone**, grand duke of Tuscany.
Medici, Giovanni Angelo de, see **Pius IV.**
Medici, Giovanni de', see **Leo X**, pope.
Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453–1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
Medici, Giulio de', see **Clement VII**, pope.
Medici, Ippolito de' (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
Medici, Marie de' (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), **15**, 27.
Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 354.
Medicine: practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
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Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393–402.
Mediolanum, see **Milan.**
Mediterranean Race, origin, **1**, 77; **4**, 208; theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 391.
Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, **3**, 162, 163.
Medontids, descendants of Medon, **3**, 162.
Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.
Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), **22**, 170.
Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, **3**, 304.
Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, **3**, 265, 304, 387.
Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, **2**, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, **3**, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, **2**, 291, 616; **3**, 429.

Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also Alcmæonidæ.
Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also Megara.
Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.
Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.
Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.
Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **8**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.
Meherdates, see Mithridates.
Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.
Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.
Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.
Meiones, see Mæonians.
Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.
Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.
Melanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **19**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.
Melander, see Holzapfel, Peter.
Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.
Melazzo, see Milazzo.
Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.
Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see Lamb.
Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.
Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.
Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.
Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdiccas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.
Melegnano, see Marignano.
Melendez, see Menendez.
Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.
Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.
Melians, see Malians.
Melicertes, see Melkarth.
Méline, Félix Jules (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.
Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.
Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.
Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.
Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.
Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.
Melukhkha, see Cush.
Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.
Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.
Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.
Melville, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.
Melville, Sir James (1535–1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.
Melville, Viscount, see Dundas, Henry.
Melzi, Count Francesco (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.
Mem, or Men, de Sa, see Sa.
Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.
Memmii, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.
Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

eries, **5**, 384–386; assassination of, **5**, 403.

Memmius, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.

Memnon (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292–298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292–293; death of, **4**, 297.

Memphis (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90–105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, **173**; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233–234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.

Men, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 424.

Menabrea, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867–1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.

Menahem, king of Israel 748–738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.

Menalcidas (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540–541, 543.

Menander, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.

Menander, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.

Menapii, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.

Menard, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20–21.

Mencheres, see **Men-kau-Ra.**

Mencius (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.

Mendeliev or Mendelejeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834–), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.

Mendere, see **Mæander.**

Mendoza, Lopez de, see **Mondijar.**

Mendoza, Pedro de (ca. 1487–1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.

Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429–1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.

Mene, see **Ma.**

Menelaus, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.

Menelaus, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.

Menelaus, see **Onias.**

Menelek or Menilek (1844–), king of Abyssinia 1889–; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.

Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro (1519–1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549–551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.

Meneptah (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162–166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.

Menes, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90–91; legend of, **1**, 231.

Menes (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.

Menetius, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.

Menexenus, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.

Menezes, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.

Meng-tse (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.

Menidas, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325–326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.

Men-ka-Ra, see **Nitocris,** queen of Egypt.

Men-kau-Hor, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.

Men-kau-ra (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cherinus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.

Men-nefer, see **Memphis.**

Menon of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.

Menon the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.

Menotti, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.

Menou, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750–1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.

Men-sa-Nefer, see **Sem-en-Ptah.**

Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672–1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386–387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327–

328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.

Menshikov, Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787–1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566–570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.

Mentana, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.

Menteith, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79–80.

Mentiu (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.

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Montagu, John, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718–1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

Montagu, Richard (1577–1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

Montague, Charles (1661–1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460–461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

Montague, Edward (1625–1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

Montague, Sir Edward (d. 1556), English statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227–228.

Montague, Sir James, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

Montague, John Nevil, Lord, see **Nevil, John.**

Montague, Thomas de (1388–1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1553–1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427–431.

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Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

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Montargis, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189–190; **18**, 550.

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Montauban, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.

Montauban, Jean, Sire de (ca. 1412–1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240–241.

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Montcalm (Montcalm de Saint Véran), Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712–1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Forts Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219–221.

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Montcorvin, Jean de, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.

Monteagle, William Parker, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.

Montebello, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Montecatini, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.

Montecuculi or **Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo** (1608–1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

24, 386; joins German troops against Louis XIV (1672), **11**, 578; **13**, 636; **14**, 392.
Montefeltro, Frédéric de, duke of Urbino 1444–1482, Italian soldier; commanded papal troops in war with Florence (1478), **9**, 371.
Montemar, Duke of, Spanish general; in War of the Austrian Succession (1742), **9**, 533, 534 seq.; **10**, 300; **14**, 432.
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Montemarisco (Mountmaurice), Hervey de (twelfth century), English adventurer; invades Ireland (1169), **21**, 369; ambassador to Henry II (1171), **21**, 374.
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Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de (1689–1755), French author and statesman; literary works of, **12**, 115; theory of mixed government, **12**, 115 seq.; his criticism of the age, **12**, 24.
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Montez, Lola (Marie Dolores Eliza Rozanna Gilbert) (1818–1861), adventuress and dancer; causes abdication of King Ludwig of Bavaria, **15**, 433.
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Montfort, Simon de (1208–1265), earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, English soldier and statesman; marriage, **18**, 376; hatred of Henry III for, **18**, 376; quarrel with Gloucester, **18**, 378–380; leads barons against Henry III, **18**, 380–383; captures the king, **18**, 381; at the head of government, **18**, 381; reforms of, **18**, 384, 386; fall, **18**, 382; character, **18**, 383–385; death, **18**, 383.
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Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844–), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.
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Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.

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Morazan, Francisco (1792–1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.

Morbeyne, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.

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Mordaunt, Sir John (1697–1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.

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More, Sir Thomas (1478–1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.

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Morgan, John Hunt (1826–1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

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National Guard, The, French regiments; in Revolution of 1848, **13**, 81.

National Party, The, or "the Venstre," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

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Natnu (Nathan), king of Nabatæans; defeated by Ashurbanapal (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.
Naumburg, city in Saxony; battle of (1158), **14**, 99; Protestant assembly at (1561), **14**, 317–318.
Naumkeag, town in Massachusetts; settlement (1626), **22**, 639.
Naunton, Sir Robert (d. 1635), English statesman; befriends Plymouth colonists, **22**, 623.
Nauplius, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 122.
Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, princess of Homeric legend, **3**, 96, 97.
Nautii, Roman family, descended from Æneas, **5**, 70.
Nautius, Sp., Roman soldier in Samnite War (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
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Navarino, seaport of Messenia, Greece; battle of (1827), **13**, 39; **14**, 588; **17**, 544; **21**, 536; **24**, 233–234.
Navarre, a former kingdom lying between France and Spain; becomes separate kingdom, **10**, 42; **11**, 10; under Sancho the Great (eleventh century), **10**, 47; united with Aragon, **10**, 51; under Alfonso I (1126), and Garcia IV (1134), **10**, 59; war with Charles V of France (1364), **10**, 85, 86; **11**, 145; under Charles of Viana (1442), **10**, 109; under Juan of Aragon (1458), **10**, 128, 128 note; conquered by Ferdinand V (1513), **10**, 192; united to France under Henry IV (1589), **11**, 395.
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Navarro, Pedro (d. 1528), Spanish soldier; in service of French at Marignano, **9**, 442.
Navas de Tolosa, Las, see **Las Navas de Tolosa.**
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Navigation Acts, British, enactments of the British parliament, regulating trade; effect on American colonies, **23**, 123–124; in New England, **23**, 51, 145, 150; in Virginia, **22**, 597; act of 1651, **20**, 124–125; effect on Dutch commerce, **13**, 616; repealed (1849), **21**, 610; effect of repeal in Norway, **16**, 478.
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Naxos, island in the Ægean; battle of (376 B.C.), **4**, 142–143.
Naylor or **Nayler, James** (1618–1660), English Puritan fanatic; persecution of, **20**, 164–165.
Nazareth, town in Galilee; home of Christ, **2**, 169; taken by Prince Edward (1272), **8**, 452.
Neapolitan Revolt, The, a general rebellion of Austrian provinces in Italy (1820), **9**, 583–585; **14**, 587–588.
Nearchus, Macedonian soldier, general of Alexander the Great; commands fleet in expedition to India, **4**, 362, 366–367, 371, **2**, 504; marriage, **4**, 377, 423; governor of Lycia and Pamphylia, **4**, 428.
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Neb-ka (Neb-ka-Ra, Mesochris, Set'es), king of Egypt, **1**, 92–93, 100.
Nebogatoff, Russian admiral, **24**, 662.

Nebraska, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.
Neb-taui-Ra, see **Mentuhotep II.**
Nebuchadrezzar or **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylonia 605–562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286–287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 447–451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.
Nebuchadrezzar III (Nadintabaira), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521–519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.
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Nectanebo I (Nekt-Hor-heb), king of Egypt 378–364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622–624.
Nectanebo II (Nekt-neb-ef), king of Egypt 361–340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625–628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.
Neerwinden, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.
Neferhotep, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.
Nefert-ari, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124–125; reign, **1**, 127–130; mummy, **1**, 156.
Nergal-ushezib or **Uzub**, king of Babylon 694–692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1**, 412.
Negapatam, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.
Négrier, François Marie Casimir (1788–1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.
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Nehavend, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.
Nehemiah, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130–133.
Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684–1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.
Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 234.
Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.
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Neku I, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671–664 B.C., **1**, 178–179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426–427.
Neku or **Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610–594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187–188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.
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Neleus, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.
Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.
Nelson, Horatio (1758–1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9**, 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12**, 466; **21**, 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12**, 510; **16**, 421; **21**, 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12**, 514–515; follows Villeneuve, **21**, 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10**, 322; **12**, 544; **21**, 466–469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12**, 351.
Nelson, Samuel (1792–1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23**, 466.
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Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792–1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.
Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.
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Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.
Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.
Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.
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Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437–1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269–270.
Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814–1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.
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Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Platæa (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.
Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Ægean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.

Neoptolemus (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313.

Nepal, or Nipal, or Nepaul, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510–512; religion, **2**, 538–540; at war with England (1814–1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.

Nephercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.

Nepos, Julius (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474–475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614–615; rules Dalmatia (475–480), **6**, 622.

Nepos, Marcus Manilius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305–308.

Neptune, Neptunus, or Poseidon, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157–158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.

Nérac, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446.

Nergal, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.

Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer, or Neriglissor (ca. 624–556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560–556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454–455.

Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see **Sharezer.**

Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.

Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118–123.

Neri, Pompeo (1707–1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.

Nergilus, see **Sharezer.**

Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.

Nero (7–29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147–148.

Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**) (37–68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54–68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178–179; main treatment, **6**, 184–224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Poppæa and puts Octavia to death, **6**, 196–198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199–202; puts Seneca to death, **6**, 203–204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206–214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215–218; triumph, **6**, 218–219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321–324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223–224.

Nero, Caius Claudius, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273–278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273–276; triumph, **5**, 277–278.

Nero, Tiberius Claudius, father of Emperor Tiberius, **5**, 630.

Neropolis, Nero's proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32–98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96–98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267–268, 306.

Nervii, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by Julius Cæsar (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.

Nesle, Raoul de (ca. 1250–1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.

Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert (1780–1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–489.

Nestor, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.

Nestorians, followers of Nestorius; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.

Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428–431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.

Netad, battle waged by rival successors of Attila (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Neter-ba-u or Be-t'a-u (Bœthos), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.

Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267–654; **14**, 1–85; early peoples, **13**, 267–277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.–843 A.D.), **13**, 268–279, 308–311; rise of the counts of Holland (843–1299 A.D.), **13**, 283–305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299–1436), **13**, 331–349; under Burgundy (1436–1493), **13**, 350–362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493–1609), **13**, 362–374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375–384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564–1648), **13**, 381–589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559–1581), **13**, 384–505; duke of Alva in (1567–1573), **13**, 412–443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584–1625), **13**, 509–575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585–1587), **13**, 517–524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625–1647), **13**, 576–582; under William II (1647–1650), **13**, 582–589, 610–612; wars with England (1651–1674), **13**, 610–644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672–1701), **13**, 636–648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702–1715), **13**, 649–652; becomes a republic (1715–1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1–18; conquered by France (1792–1795), **14**, 16–20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795–1806), **14**, 20–23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806–1810), **14**, 23–24; absorption into French Empire (1810–1813), **14**, 24–26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26–28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814–1830), **14**, 28–31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49–54; recent history (1830–1904), **14**, 59–67; review of science, literature, and

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William II 1840–1849, **14**, 59–61.
William III 1849–1890, **14**, 61–65.
Wilhelmina 1890–, **14**, 65–67.
Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713–1714), see **Belgium.**
Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713–1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*
Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.
Neuchâtel, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre.**
Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750–1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.
Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.
Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686–1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.
Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.
Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442–444.
Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI.**
Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.
Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.
Nevers, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy.**
Nevers, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga.**
Nevers, Louis of, see **Louis of Nevers,** count of Flanders.
Nevil or Neville, Anne, see **Anne Nevil.**
Nevil, George (1433–1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.
Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.
Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.
Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.
Nevil, Richard, see **Warwick, Earl of.**
Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.
Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.
Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.
Nevitta (ca. 310–370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.
New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.
New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York.**
Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.
Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.
Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.
New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.
Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.
New Carthage, see **Cartagena.**
Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.
New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.
Newcastle, Dukes of, see **Cavendish, William,** and **Pelham, Thomas.**
Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.
New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609–651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90–120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139–151,

156–160, 169–178; in King William's War, **23**, 184–185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190–193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232–245, 246–250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337–338; see also separate states comprising this region.

New Forest, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.

Newfoundland, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.

New France, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534–1629), **23**, 65–66; compared with New England, **23**, 66–71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668–1679), **23**, 68–80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67–71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685–1699), **23**, 80–84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721–1748), **23**, 84–86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.

New Granada, see **Colombia.**

New Gueux, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.

New Hampshire, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635–639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177. See also **Vermont.**

New Haven, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.

New Hebrides, convention (1906), **21**, 672.

New Hope Church, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

New Jersey, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26–27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28–29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29–30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153–154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.

New London, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.

New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.

Newman, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801–1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.

New Mexico, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485–491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846–1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.

New Model, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.

New Netherlands, see **New York.**

New Orleans, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.

Newport, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68–69.

Newport, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565–1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.

New Ross, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.

New South Wales, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235–237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822–1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239–240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253–254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.

New Spain, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see **Mexico.**

New Sweden, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.

Newtown-Butler, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4–6; early history, **23**, 10–20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16–17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24–25, 28–29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156–161; under Leisler, **23**, 162–164; King William's War, **23**, 184–190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18–20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233–234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261–264; politics, **21**, 672.

Ney, Michel (1769–1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507–508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591–597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399–393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see **Lundy's Lane.**

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379–405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217–218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206–1261; rulers of, **7**, 304–307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316–312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480–486.

Nicanor (261–223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see **Demetrius II.**

Nicator, see **Seleucus I.**

Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802–811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219–220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376–377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963–969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231–234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078–1081; reign, **7**, 257–258.

Nicephorus (758–828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see **Councils.**

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia 1825–1855; main treatment, **17**, 533–577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

Persia, **17**, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, **17**, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, **17**, 548; war in Caucasus, **17**, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, **17**, 555–556; Crimean War, **17**, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, **13**, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, **14**, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, **15**, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, **15**, 12.

Nicholas II (1868–), czar of Russia 1894–; main treatment, **17**, 617–625; conservative tendencies of, **17**, 618; Russification of Finland, **17**, 618; calls international conference at the Hague, **17**, 619; war with Japan, **17**, 622–627; assassination of Von Plehve, **17**, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, **17**, 628; opens Duma (1906), **17**, 630.

Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858–867; pontificate, **8**, 568–571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.

Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058–1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.

Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277–1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111–114.

Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288–1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447–1455; pontificate, **8**, 639–642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.

Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.

Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.

Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.

Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.

Nicholas of Pisa (1207?–1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206–207.

Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**. 293.

Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.

Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831–1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.

Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860—; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.

Nicholas von der Flühe (1417–1487), Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.

Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624–1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686–1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694–1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690–1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.

Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.

Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582: Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601–616; death of, **3**, 615.

Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.

Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.

Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.

Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482–484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121–122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.

Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278–250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.

Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149–91 B.C., **2**, 387.

Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91–74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.

Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.

Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.

Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.

Nicuesa, Diego de (1465–1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776–1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303.

Niel, Adolphe (1802–1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.
Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105–1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146–147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.
Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.
Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246–247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.
Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384–387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.
Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.
Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71–73.
Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.
Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.
Nikopoli, see **Nicopoli**.
Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81–82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268–269, 273–278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428; irrigation, **21**, 674.
Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.
Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.
Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.
Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.
Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.
Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.
Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.
Nimeguen, Peace of (1678–1679); series of treaties between France and Holland, **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and the Empire, **11**, 590; effect of, on Great Elector, **15**, 142; effect of, on Messina, **9**, 491.
Nimrod (**Naromath**) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.
Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see **Calah**.
Nimwegen, see **Nimeguen**.
Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.
Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.
Nineveh (**Ninua**), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444–445; **2**, 575–576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632–633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.
Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500–4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352–356.
Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.
Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240–1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.
Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.
Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639–640.
Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455–ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.
Ninua, see **Nineveh**.
Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580–584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582–584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.
Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422–423, 424.
Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147–148.
Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.
Nish or **Nissa**, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.
Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.
Nissa, see **Nish**.

Nit, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; **1**, 86; identified with Minerva, **1**, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyses, **1**, 192; **2**, 602; Darius aids cult of, **2**, 612.
Nit-aqert, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
Nitetis, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyses, **2**, 600.
Nitocris, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, **1**, 475; tomb of, **1**, 475–476.
Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra), Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, **1**, 103; beauty of, **1**, 104.
Nitta, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, **24**, 588.
Niu-tchi, see **Manchus**.
Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141–1202), Persian poet; composes his divan, **24**, 492.
Nizib, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), **24**, 453.
Nizza, Marcos de (ca. 1495–ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), **22**, 486.
Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke de (1678–1766), French marshal; president of the council of finances (1718), **12**, 12; at battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 432; temporary disgrace of, **12**, 57.
Noailles, Antoine de (1504–1562), French admiral and diplomat; ambassador to England (1554), **19**, 237.
Noailles, Vicomte Louis Marie de (1756–1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, **12**, 212.
Noailles, Philippe de, duc de Mouchy (1715–1794), French marshal; execution of, **12**, 338.
No-Amen, see **Thebes**.
Nobel, Alfred (1833–1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist; institutes "Nobel Gift," **16**, 493.
Nobilior, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
Noboa, Diego, see **Naboa**.
Nodzu, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), **17**, 624.
Nogaret, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, **11**, 81–82.
Nogi, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), **24**, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 660; at battle of Mukden, **24**, 661.
Noir, Victor (Yvan Salmon) (1848–1870), French journalist; shot, **13**, 145.
Noizé, castle of France; capture of (1560), **11**, 354.
Nombre de Dios, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), **19**, 384.
Nomothetæ, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), **3**, 456, 458.
Nonjurors, name applied to members of party in England who refused oath of allegiance to William III (1689), **20**, 421.
Noot, Henry Van der (1750–1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, **14**, 498.
No-Popery Riots, see **Gordon Riots**.
Nopu, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, **1**, 110.
Norbanus, Vibius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman tribune; prosecutes Servilius Cæpio (95 B.C.), **5**, 401; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 435, 436.
Norbart of Xanten (1092–1134), German priest; founds order of Premonstrants, **14**, 92.
Norby, Severin (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lübeck, **16**, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), **16**, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, **16**, 240–241; made governor of Gothland (1524), **16**, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, **16**, 245.
Nordheim, town in Germany; battle of (1545), **14**, 282.
Nördlingen, town in Bavaria; battle of (1634), **14**, 365–366; (1645), **11**, 495.
Nordo Squavi, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), **7**, 505.
Norfolk, Dukes of, see **Howard** and **Mowbray**.
Norfolk, Earl of, see **Bigod**.
Norham Castle, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), **19**, 33; (1513), **19**, 65.
Norman Conquest, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror, compared with the conquest of Sicily, **9**, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, **18**, 152–156; history of conquest, **18**, 168–198; gradual nature of, **18**, 202–205; lasting results, **18**, 205–212; institutional and legal innovations, **18**, 205; links England to the Continent, **18**, 206; effect on administrative system, **18**, 208–210; effect on judicial system, **18**, 209; changes idea of kingship, **18**, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, **18**, 211; fusion of races caused by, **18**, 211, 256, 425.
Normandy, former government in northern France; derivation of name, **9**, 63; ceded to Normans, **9**, 66–68; ruled by Duke William, **11**, 26; passes to English crown, **11**, 30; becomes subject to France, **11**, 50; insurrection in, **11**, 222; conquered by Henry V of England, **18**, 536–540; retaken by the French, **11**, 238; **18**, 567.
Normann-Ehrenfels, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784–1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.
Normans, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, **2**, 330; invade Eastern empire, **7**, 260–262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63–65, 72–76; in France, **9**, 65–68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68–69, 76–80; superseded by the house of Hohen-

staufen in Italy, **9**, 82–83; driven out of Île-de-France, **11**, 16; allies of France against England, **11**, 104; invade Friesland, **13**, 287; growth of influence in England under Edward the Confessor, **18**, 131; incur enmity of the English, **18**, 132; characteristics of, **21**, 67–68; see also Norman Conquest.

Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), **24**, 520.

Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 166, 167.

Norris, Sir Henry (1525?–1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.

Norris, Sir John (1547–1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.

Norris, Sir John (1689–1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.

North, Francis (1637–1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.

North, Frederick, Lord North (1732–1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.

Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), **18**, 243–245.

Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539–1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, **19**, 428; as minister of James I, **19**, 483.

Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.

Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.

Northampton, Treaty of (1328), **21**, 116.

North Babylonia, see Agade.

Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826–1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872–1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.

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Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818–1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, **21**, 648.

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Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, **18**, 46; supremacy of, **18**, 48–49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), **18**, 53; decline, **18**, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), **18**, 56; literature in, **18**, 165–167.

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Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.

Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576–1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585–1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595–1596), **13**, 548–549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498–499.

Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.

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Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133–134, 136–137.
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Octavius, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
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Odart, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

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Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
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Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
Olinda, Marquis of, see Aranjo Lima.
Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
Ollivier, Émile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also Olympic Games.
Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
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Olympias (third century B.C.), **4**, 462.
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Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; caliphate, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

Omayyads or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

Ommiads, see **Omayyads**.

Omnibus Bill, see **Compromise of 1850**.

Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421.

O'Neill, Shan, Shane or **John** (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, **4**, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.

Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

Opdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.

Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.

Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.

Opici, see **Oscans**.

Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.

Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.

Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.

Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

Opritshnina, see **Strelitz**.

Oracle, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libyia, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Crœsus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339

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Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
Orange, Prince of, see **William the Silent**, prince of Orange, and **William III**, king of England.
Orange Free State, see **Orange River Colony**.
Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
Orange River Colony (formerly **Orange Free State**, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276–282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280–281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.
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Orbilius, Pupillus (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818–1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
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Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.
Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950–955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44–45.
Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, **18**; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
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O'Reilly, Andrew (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503.
Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
Orford, Earls of, see **Walpole** and **Russell**.
Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
Original Men, see **Delawares, Tribe of**.
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Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.
Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
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Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.

Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see **Longueville.**

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810–1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.

Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814–1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85–86; escape, **13**, 87.

Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdlle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464–466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703–1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see **Louis Philippe,** king of the French.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 154; votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292; execution, **12**, 160.

Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596.

Orleans, Maid of, see **Joan of Arc.**

Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.

Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674–1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17–22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.

Orlov, Alexis (1737–1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771–1774), **17**, 227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.

Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787–1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.

Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734–1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.

Ormais, battle of (1808), **17**, 458.

Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143.

Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.

Ormia, see **Thebarma.**

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), **21**, 386.

Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.

Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.

Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644); **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96–97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.

Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487–488; impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522–523.

Ormuzd, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636–637.

Ornano, Jean d' (1583–1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.

Orodes I (Hyrodes), see **Arsaces XIV.**

Orodes II, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XVII.**

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.
Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.
Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.
O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.
Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.
Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.
Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.
Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.
Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.
Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.
Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.
Orsini, Giacinto, see **Celestine III.**
Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see **Nicholas III.**
Orsini, Niccolò, see **Pitigliano.**
Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.
Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.
Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.
Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.
Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.
Osborne, Sir Thomas, see **Danby, Earl of.**
Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.
Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.
Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.
Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.
Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.
Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sunghwan (1894), **24**, 576.
Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.
Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.
Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.
Osman I or **Othman** (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.
Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.
Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.
Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.
Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.
Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.
Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.
Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see **Turkey.**
Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.
Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.
Osroes, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces (XXV).**
Ossory, Earl of, see **Butler, Piers.**
Osten, Prokesch von, see **Prokesch-Osten.**
Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.
Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.
Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.
Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.
Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245–251.
Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see **Goths.**
Ostrolenka, see **Austrolenka.**
Ostrovski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739–1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
Oswald (ca. 604–642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
Oswin or **Oswy,** king of Northumbria 642–670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
Otanes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.
Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
Othgar or **Ottokar** (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
Othman (ca. 575–656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644–656; reign, **8**, 167–170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154–155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
Othman ben Abi Neza or **Manuza** (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.
Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
Othman, sultans of Turkey, see **Osman.**
Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
Otho, see **Otto.**
Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503–506.
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838–), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
Otis, James (1725–1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
Otrepiev, Grishka, see **Dmitri, The False.**
Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155–157.
Otto or **Otho (I) "the Great"** (912–973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585–586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44–45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980–1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.
Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
Otto I (1848–), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886–; accession, **15**, 539.
Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.
Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180–181.
Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258–1271; administration, **13**, 300–301.
Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216–217.
Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.
Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
Ottocar, see **Odoacer.**
Ottoman Empire, see **Turkey.**
Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
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Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
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Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.
Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300.
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Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.
Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.
Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.
Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

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Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.
Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.
Pacific, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.
Pacification of Ghent, see **Ghent**.
Pacorus, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXIV.**
Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.
Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.
Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.
Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.
Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.
Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.
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Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.
Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.
Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.
Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.
Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243,
Paez, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.
Paget, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see **Anglesey**.
Paget, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.
Pahlavi, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.
Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746–1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.
Paine, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.
Painet'-em I (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.
Painet'-em II, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.
Painet'-em III, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.
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Paita, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.
Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see **Cambray.**
Paix perpétuelle, see **Perpetual Peace, The.**
Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778–1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.
Pa-Kerer, see **Pakruru.**
Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.
Pakruru or **Pa-Kerer**, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.
Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.
Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.
Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see **Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel**, and **Michael.**
Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.
Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.
Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.
Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.
Palatinate, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322–323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.
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Palermo, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
Palestine ("Land of the Philistines") or Canaan, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45–48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7–8, 66–71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106–107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304–306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also **Israel, Jews, Crusades.**
Pali, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542–543.
Palikao, Count of, see **Cousin-Montauban, Antoine.**
Palikao, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.
Palladius (ca. 367–ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.
Palladius, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
Pallas, see **Minerva.**
Pallas (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.
Pallas, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.
Pallavicini della Priola, Emilio, Marquis of (1823–), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.
Palm, Johann Philip (1766–1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.
Palm, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.
Palma, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.
Palmary Synod, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.
Palmella, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.
Palmer, Barbara, see **Villiers.**
Palmer, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634–1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.
Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619–621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628–630; death, **21**, 632.
Palmyra (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422–426.
Palnatoke, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.
Palo Alto, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
Palus, mythical ancestor of Palians, **2**, 444.
Pamboeotia, ancient Bœotian festival, **3**, 187.
Pammenes, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
Pamphilus (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.
Pamphylia, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Crœsus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.
Pamplona, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.
Pan, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.
Panætius (180–111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.
Panama, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859–1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602–603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.
Panama Canal, history of, **23**, 604–605.
Pan-American Congress, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889–1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.
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Panasagorus, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.
Panathenæa, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.
Panciatichi, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancielleri (1300), **9**, 119.

Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and critiscism, **7**, 131–136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.
Pandion, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.
Pandionis, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.
Pando, José Manuel, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.
Pandulf or Pandulph, Cardinal (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **18**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **18**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **18**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **18**, 627.
Pandulf, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.
Paneas, ancient name **Cæsarea Philippi,** now called **Banias,** town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.
Pangani, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
Pange, battle of, see **Borny.**
Panhellenia, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.
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Panin or Pamin, Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718–1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.
Panipat, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.
Panis, Étienne Jean (1757–1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.
Panjab, see **Punjab.**
Panætolium, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.
Pansa, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.
Pantaleon, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.
Pan-Tchav, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.
Pantheon, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.
Panthialæans, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.
Panyasis (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.
Paoli, Pasquale (1725–1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.
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Papirius, Caius, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.

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Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508–644; cause, **3**, 510–517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588–589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606–610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638–640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640–642.
Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115–117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128–151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126–153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542–546.
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Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.
Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808–1814); main treatment, **10**, 336–374, 537–541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474–478.
Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
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Pensacola, town in United States; fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83; British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1814), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 346.

Pentadius, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.

Pentapolis, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720–730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.

Pentateuch or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.

Pentathlus, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.

Pen-ta-ur, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.

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Penthesilea, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.

Penthièvre, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.

Penthilids, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.

Pentland Hills, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.

Pepi I, or Philos, or Meri-Ra, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101–102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.

Pepin "the Short" (714–768 A.D.), king of Franks 751–768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502–519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carlovingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511–512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514–515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516–518; relations with pope, **7**, 507–517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518–519.

Pepin (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817–838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.

Pepin II (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.

Pepin or Carloman (777–810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.

Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482–488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.

Pepin of Landen (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480–481.

Pepin, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.

Pepoli, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.

Pepperell, Sir William (1696–1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.

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Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253–254.

Pequots, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636–1638), **23**, 106–107.

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Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
Perctarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.
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Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
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Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
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Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.
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Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiæans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
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Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
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Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
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Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754–1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.

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Periodonicus, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.

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Péronne, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.

Peroz, Sassanian king of Persia 459–484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.

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Perry, Matthew Galbraith (1794–1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609–620.

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Persian Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500–449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264–430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330–352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408–409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.

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Personal Liberty Laws, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.

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Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

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Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490–1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449–450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

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Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

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Pestel, Paul (1794–1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

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Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

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Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
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Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.
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Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
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Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
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Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
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Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
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Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316–317.
Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551-552.
Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
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Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.
Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.
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Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.
Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.
Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.
Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071-1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.
Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.
Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.
Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.
Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.
Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see **Philip II**, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see **Philip III**, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see **Philip IV**, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240; **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–394, 402, 425, 485–486; **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Vervins (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258; characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.

Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see **Philip II**, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see **Sainte Aldegonde.**

Philip Herod, see **Herod, Philip.**

Philip "the Bold" (1342–1404), duke of Burgundy 1361–1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.

Philip "the Good" (1396–1467), duke of Burgundy 1419–1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180–182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220–221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223–224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242–243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243–244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.

Philip the Magnanimous (1504–1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509–1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Würtemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.

Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146–148; death, **23**, 148.

Philip Andriscus, see **Andriscus**.

Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748–1765, **9**, 536, 537.

Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see **Orleans**.

Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.

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Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.

Philippa (1312–1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466–467; death, **18**, 483.

Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414–415, 418; death, **18**, 419.

Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412–1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.

Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.

Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.

Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.

Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see **Orleans**.

Philippeau, Pierre (1759–1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336–338.

Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622–624.

Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227–229, 235, 236, 473.

Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711–713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193–194.

Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.

Philippists, religious sect, see **Crypto-Calvinists**.

Philippovitch, Joseph (1818–1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.

Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.

Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.

Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.

Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.–34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.

Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.

Philistines (Pelesheth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10–11, 72–83, 91–92, 107, 343–344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 87, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

Philo, Q. Publilius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.

Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.

Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 639.

Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231–234.

Philocrates, Peace of, 4, 237.

Philœtius, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.

Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.

Philometor, see **Ptolemy VI.**

Philopator, see **Seleucus IV** and **Ptolemy IV.**

Philopœmen (ca. 252–183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.

Philos, see **Pepi I.**

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Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342–344; ability of, **4**, 404.

Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418–419.

Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.

Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.

Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.

Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.

Phips, William (1651–1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.

Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.

Phliasians, Greek tribe, **3**, 371.

Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.

Phocas, emperor of the East 602–610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.

Phocion (ca. 402–317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292–293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410–412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483–485.

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Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130–131, 247.

Phœnicia, ancient maritime country of Syria; main treatment, **2**, 241–368; relations with Egypt, **1**, 129, 136, 138, 312–313; Semitic origin, **2**, 259; Sidon, the first city, **2**, 255; early maritime activity, **1**, 184, 379; **2**, 274; supremacy of Tyre, **2**, 279; as Persian satrapy, **2**, 289 seq., 593, 597, 608, 616, 626, 657;

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Phœnix, legendary ancestor of Phœnicians, **3**, 107.

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Phormion (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; besieges Potidæa (432 B.C.), **3**, 447; victory at Naupactus (430 B.C.), **3**, 561–564; escapes plague, **3**, 543; blockades Corinth, **3**, 544; death, **3**, 565.

Phormisius (fifth century B.C.), Athenian citizen; favours restricted franchise, **4**, 17–18.

Photius (d. 891 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 857–867 A.D., 877–886 A.D.; strife with Ignatius, **8**, 568; strife with Nicholas, **8**, 569; deposed by Basil, **8**, 570.

Phraates, Parthian kings, see **Arsaces.**

Phra Budhyot, king of Siam 1782–1809; reign, **24**, 516.

Phra Nangklau, king of Siam 1824–1851; reign, **24**, 516.

Phraortes I (Frawarti, Frawartish), king of Media 656–634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.

Phraortes II, king of Media; revolts against Darius (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 606; death, **2**, 607.

Phrixus, in Greek myth; secures Golden Fleece, **3**, 73.

Phrygia, country of Asia Minor, in ancient geography; main treatment, **2**, 413–414; subdued by Alexander (334 B.C.), **4**, 294, 380; Alexander visits capital of (Gordium), **4**, 295; Alexander cuts the Gordian knot, **4**, 296; ethnology, **2**, 414; **3**, 36, 64, 111, 112; language, **3**, 112; original home of Armenians, **2**, 632.

Phryne (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetæra; portrait statue of, **3**, 485; liaison with Hyperides (ca. 345 B.C.), **4**, 234.

Phrynicus (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian general; attacks Miletus (412 B.C.), **3**, 619–620; perfidy toward Alcibiades, **3**, 622, 623; death, **3**, 628.

Phrynicus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian tragic poet; plays, **3**, 266, 500.

Phrynon (d. 606 B.C.), Athenian general; slain by Pittacus, **3**, 225.

Phthia (Ptia), daughter of Alexander of Epirus, wife of Demetrius II; cause of Ætolian War (ca. 230 B.C.), **4**, 462.

Phthia (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Menon, wife of Æacides, king of Epirus; mother of Pyrrhus, **4**, 503.

Phya, Greek woman; by personating Minerva reconciles people to return of Pisistratus (ca. 550 B.C.), **3**, 223.

Phyle, Attic citadel; battle (403 B.C.), **4**, 10–12.

Phyllidas, Theban patriot; conspires against Athenian magistrates (382 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Phyllis, Roman woman, nurse of Domitian and Julia; buries Domitian's body (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.

Phyong-yang, town in Korea; battle (Sept. 16th, 1894), **24**, 654; occupied by Japanese (Feb., 1904), **24**, 658.

Physcon, see **Ptolemy VII.**

Pia, Princess Maria, of Italy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; marries Luiz I, of Portugal (June, 1862), **10**, 557.

Piacenza, Duchy of, see **Parma and Piacenza.**

Piacenza, town in Italy; captured by allies (1746), **14**, 288; see also **Placentia.**

Piagnoni, party of Savonarola in Florence, **9**, 422–424.

Piali Pacha, Turkish admiral; captures Christian fleet (May 14th, 1560), **24**, 355; at siege of Malta, **24**, 357, 358.

Piankhi (ca. 1000 B.C.), Theban high priest; deprived of royal power, **1**, 171.

Piankhi, king of Ethiopia, conquers Nile Valley (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Piankhi, regent over Egypt (728 B.C.), **1**, 176.

Piast, king of Poland; founds Polish dynasty (842 A.D.), **24**, 6–7.

Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest (1821–1877), French statesman; heads opposition, **13**, 135; in provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.

Picaroons, Flemish brigands; ravage Brabant and Flanders (ca. 1592), **13**, 528.

Piccinino, Jacopo, Italian soldier, son of Niccolo Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.

Piccinino, Niccolo (1375–1444), Italian general in service of Filippo Maria Visconti; at battle of Casa al Secco (1427), **9**, 281; aids Lucca (1430), **9**, 285; defeats Carmagnola at Soncino, **9**, 257, 286; defeated by Sforza, **9**, 258.

Piccolomini, Æneas Sylvius, see **Pius II.**

Piccolomini, Alfonso (ca. 1550–1591), duke of Monte Marciano; commits acts of brigandage in papal states, **9**, 478.

Piccolomini, Ottavio (1599–1656), Austrian general; intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; plans to invade France, **14**, 369; battle of Breitenfeld (1642), **14**, 380.

Picenians or **Picentines**, tribe of ancient Italy; conquered by Romans (268 B.C.),

5, 210; in Social War against Rome, **5**, 412, 435.
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Pulcheria (399–453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414–453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42–60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.
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Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
(1) 264–241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylæ and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215–233.
(2) 218–201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238–295.
(3) 149–146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305–314.
Punitz, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
Punjab or Panjab, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.
Punt, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108–110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
Punta Arenas, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
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Puru, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
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Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.

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Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828–1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.

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Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.

Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308–309, 360.

Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.

Pylagaræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.

Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Elulæus.**

Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.

Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583–584, 586–587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19–20.

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Pyrrho (ca. 360–ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.

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Pythagoras (ca. 582–500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18–19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597–598, 608.

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Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.

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Pythian Games, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.

Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294–297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.

Pythoclides (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.

Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.

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Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.

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Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296–298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.

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Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.

Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.

Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.

Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.

Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.

Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117–119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.

Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697–1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.

Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.

Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.

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Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219–222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.

Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.

Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1714); main treatment, **23**, 190–194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.

Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.

Queenston, or **Queenstown**, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.

Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378–1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.

Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.

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Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.

Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.

Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.

Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.

Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104–106.

Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.

Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.

Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.

Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.

Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.

Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.

Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.

Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40–118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.
Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.), governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
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Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000–831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

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Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
Rabelais, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.
Rabiah, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
Rabirius, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.
Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.
Radagaisus or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
Radbod, see Ratbod.
Radcliffe, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
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Radcot, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
Radetzki, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custozza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.
Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
Radlu Negru, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
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Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
Rædwald (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
Rafael, see **Raphael.**
Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.
Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.
Raglan, Herbert of, see **Somerset, Edward.**
Raglan, Lord, see **Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.**
Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
Ragusa, Duke of, see **Marmont.**
Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
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Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
Rajmahal Kols, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
Rajputana, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

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Rákóczy, Francis (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564; history of, **1**, 11.
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Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, **2**, 502.
Ramateya, Median king, **2**, 584.
Ramayana, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
Rameses, see Ramses.
Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
Ramiro III (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
Ramman, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
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Ramnes, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750–1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790–1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, William Mitchell (1851–), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1365–ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142; relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
Ramses II (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, **1**, 144–154; legends of Sesostris the Great, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, **1**, 143–144; war with Hittites, **1**, 144–146, 150; **2**, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, **1**, 148–150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170–171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153–154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
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Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753–1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.
Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620–1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149–150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.
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Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525–1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106–107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129–130; death, **21**, 130.
Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.
Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795–1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856–), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.
Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
Ranji Singh (1780–1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.
Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
Rantzau, John, Count (1492–1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.
Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526–1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717–1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.
Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.
Ranuccio II (1640–1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 498.
Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27–28.
Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63–66.
Raphael, or **Rafael**, or **Raffaello, Santi** or **Sanzio** (1483–1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403–405.
Raphia or **Rapikhu**, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Rapp, Count Jean (1772–1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.
Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.
Raresh or **Rares, Peter**, ruler of Moldavia 1527–1547; reign, **24**, 137.
Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.
Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.
Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135–1136; administration, **8**, 227.
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Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.
Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.
Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.
Rassam, Hormuzd (1826–), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.
Rastatt or **Rastadt, Congress of:** (1.) (1713–1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797–1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **15**, 283.
Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.
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Ratbod (**Radbod**), king of Frisians 697–719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.
Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744–749 A.D.: becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 450, succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

reign, **7**, 509–510; becomes monk, **7**, 510; attempt to regain throne, **7**, 515, 516.
Ratcliffe, Egremont, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 339.
Ratcliffe or **Radcliffe, John, 1st Baron Fitzwalter** (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
Ratcliffe, Robert (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29.
Rathmines, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), **20**, 97.
Ratisbon (Regensburg), city in Bavaria; Congress of (1623), **15**, 114; battle of (1809), **14**, 553; siege of (1634), **14**, 366.
Ratisbon, Diets of (1156), **14**, 98; (1532), **14**, 279; (1541), **14**, 275; (1613), **14**, 327; (1630), **14**, 344; (1636), **14**, 370, 371; (1689), **14**, 401.
Ratisbon, Peace of (1630), **11**, 461; Peace of (1684), **11**, 597.
Ratisbon Interim (1548), code of religious doctrines drawn up by Charles V; promulgated, **14**, 305; opposed by Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 306, 307; **11**, 340.
Ratislaw, duke of the Moravians 846–870 A.D., **7**, 576, 577, 580.
Rattazzi, Urbano (1808–1873), Italian statesman; premier, **9**, 612, 617; temporising policy, **9**, 617; relations with Garibaldi, **9**, 617; death, **9**, 625.
Rauscher, Cardinal Joseph Othmar von (1797–1875), Austrian prince-bishop; increases power of Roman Catholic Church, **15**, 467.
Raud "the Strong," Scandinavian chief; King Olaf's attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), **16**, 60, 61.
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Ravaillac, François (ca. 1578–1610); assassinates Henry IV of France, **11**, 416.
Ravenna, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), **9**, 293; battle of (1512), **9**, 435, 436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243.
Rawandi (eighth century), Muhammedan sect; massacred by Al-Mansur, **8**, 220.
Rawdon-Hastings, Francis, or **Francis Rawdon Hastings,** see **Hastings.**
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, **24**, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, **1**, 609.
Ray or **Wray, John** (1628–1705), English naturalist, called the "Father of English natural history"; makes new classification of birds and fishes, **20**, 352.
Raymond I, count of Toulouse 852–865, **11**, 6.
Raymond, Abbot, Spanish ecclesiastic; founds Knights of Calatrava (1158), **10**, 61.
Raymond Roger, viscount of Béziers, cousin of Raymond VI of Toulouse; defends Carcassonne against Simon de Montfort (1213), **11**, 53; perfidy of papal legate toward, **11**, 53.
Raymond or **Raimond IV** (ca. 1045–1105), count of Toulouse and St. Gilles, duke of Narbonne and marquis of Provence; raises army of crusaders, **8**, 341; in siege of Nicæa, **8**, 345; in battle of Dorylæum, **8**, 345, 346; suspected by comrades, **8**, 348; receives "holy lance," **8**, 349; expedition into Syria, **8**, 351; in siege of Jerusalem, **8**, 351, 352; candidate for kingship of Jerusalem, **8**, 353; character, **8**, 341, 348, 353.
Raymond VI (1156–1222), count of Toulouse; Innocent III excommunicates, **8**, 461; **11**, 52; crusade against Albigenses, **8**, 461, 462; **11**, 51–54; dominions dismembered, **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Raymond VII (d. 1249), count of Toulouse, **8**, 462.
Raymond of Antioch, a crusader; killed (1149), **8**, 364.
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Raymond I, count of Tripolis, a crusader; murdered, **8**, 364, 365.
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Raymond (IV) Berengar, count of Barcelona; allied with Mondzir (1081), **10**, 55; defeated by the Cid (1094), **10**, 56; marries daughter of the Cid, **10**, 58; conquests of, **10**, 60.
Raymond (V) Berengar (d. 1162), count of Barcelona; regent of Aragon, **10**, 59; marries daughter of Ramiro II of Aragon (1150), **10**, 59 and note; unites Catalonia to Aragon, **10**, 59, 60; founds Spanish order of Templars, **10**, 59, 60; takes Tortosa (1148), **10**, 60; death, **10**, 60; successors of, **10**, 59.
Razier (Rasières), **de,** Dutch American colonist; as secretary of New Amsterdam bears friendly messages to Plymouth (1627), **22**, 634; **23**, 6.
Razumovski, Andrei (1752–1836), Russian ambassador; ordered to leave Stockholm (1788), **17**, 401.
Re, king of Upper Egypt, **1**, 89.
Reading, town in England; siege of (1643), **20**, 11.
Reason, Goddess of, worshipped in French Revolution, **3**, 223 note; **12**, 331.
Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de (1683–1757), French physicist, **12**, 122.
Rebecqui, François Trophime (1760–1794), French revolutionist; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 284.
Rebellion, The, (1) in American history, the Civil War between the North and the South; (2) in English history, the Civil War between Charles I and the Commons; see **Civil Wars.**
Rebellion of 1868, The, an uprising led by Serrano and Prim, which drove the Bourbons out of Spain, and attempted to establish a republic, **10**, 402 seq.

Rebu, Egyptian name for Libyans, *q. v.*
Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777–1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
Recared I (d. 601 A.D.), king of West Goths 586–601; expels Franks from Gaul, **10**, 22; reign, **10**, 23–24.
Recared II, king of West Goths 621 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
Recesuinto (d. 672 A.D.), king of the West Goths 653–672; reign, **10**, 25.
Rechabites, a division of Kenites, **2**, 18.
Rechberg, Count Johann Bernhard von (1806–1899), Austrian minister; policy towards Holstein, **15**, 22.
Rechiarius (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
Reconcentrados, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
Reconciliation of Delft (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
Reconstruction, in American history, a name given to the policy pursued by the Federal government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion; Lincoln's plan of, **23**, 454 seq.; under Andrew Johnson, **23**, 459 seq.; first act of (1867), **23**, 463; under President Grant, **23**, 467 seq.; under President Hayes, **23**, 476; closing act of (1896), **23**, 486.
Recueil des Ordonnances, French state records; (1370), quoted, **11**, 151.
Red Crown, Kings of the, ancient rulers of the Delta in Egypt, **1**, 66.
Redjib Pasha (d. 1632), Turkish soldier; instigates insurrection against Murad IV, **24**, 375–377.
Red River Expedition, Federal campaign in Louisiana, led by General Banks (1864), **23**, 444.
Reeder, Andrew Horatio (1807–1864), American lawyer and politician; appointed governor of Kansas territory (1854), **23**, 395; becomes an adherent of "free-state" cause, **23**, 395; removed from office by President Polk, **23**, 395; elected as delegate to congress (1855), **23**, 395; indicted for treason by pro-slavery state government, **23**, 397.
Rees-ap-Griffith (twelfth century), king of South Wales; raises revolt against Henry II (1165), **18**, 270.
Referendum, adoption of initiative in Switzerland (1891), **17**, 46; successful working of in South Australia, **22**, 246–247.
"Reflections on the Revolution in France," a work by Edmund Burke published in 1790; immediate effect and lasting influence of, **20**, 651–652.
Reformation, religious movement of sixteenth century which led to establishment of Protestantism:
America: Reformation furnishes early settlers of New Amsterdam, **23**, 19; *see* **Pilgrims** and **Puritans.**
Bohemia: beginnings of reform, **14**, 197–198; rise of John Huss, **14**, 198; doctrines of Huss, **14**, 199; council of Constance (1414–1418), **14**, 202 seq.; trial and death of Huss, **14**, 202–206; popular discontent, **14**, 207–208; ecclesiastical interference, **14**, 208–209; Taborites, Calixtines, Adamites, and other sects, **14**, 209; Ziska leads peasants in war with Germans, **14**, 210; Bohemians invade Germany, **14**, 210–211; Thirty Years' War breaks out (1618), **14**, 331; Jesuits driven out, **14**, 332; Roman Catholicism restored, **14**, 334, 335.
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Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.

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Rufus, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.

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Rutilius, P., Roman tribune 137 B.C.: and Mancinus, **5**, 319.

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Sacerdos, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.

Sacheverell, Henry (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.

Sachs, Hans (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.

Sackett's Harbor, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.

Sackville, Sir Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.

Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville, known also as **Lord George Germain** (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.

Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.

Saco, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.

Sacred Band, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.

Sacred Wars, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.

Sacriportus, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

Sacrovir, Julius, Æduan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.
Sacs, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.
Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613–1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.
Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160–161; revolt, **2**, 162.
Sadi (ca. 1190–1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.
Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507–1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.
Sadowa, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.
Sadyattes or Candaules (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see Candaules.
Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218–219.
Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.
Safiye, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.
Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.
Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196–197.
Sagartians or Asagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.
Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827–1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419–420; death, **10**, 635.
Sage of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.
Saguntum, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6–7.
Sah (Saha, Sinha, Xatrapa), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.–ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.
Sahib Girai, see Girai.
Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.
Saif ad-Din, see Saphedin.
Said Pasha (1822–1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854–1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.
Sain (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.
Sain Khan, see Batu.
Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.
Saint Albans, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **18**, 572, 578.
St. Albans, Viscount, see Bacon, Francis.
St. Albans, earl of, see Clanricarde.
Saint-André, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.
Saint-André, Jean Bon (1749–1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.
St. Andrews, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.
Saint-Angel, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.
St. Antoine, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.
Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796–1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566–567; death and character, **17**, 570.
St. Aubin, battle of (1488), **11**, 284–285.
St. Augustine, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.
St. Bartholomew, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374–378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.
St. Brice's Day, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **18**, 114–115.
St. Bridget, Order of, see Birgittine Order.
Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650–1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.
Saint Castin, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.
St. Catherine, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.
St. Clair, Arthur (1734–1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.
St. Clair, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.
St. Cloud, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484–488.
Saint-Cyr, Gouvion, see Gouvion-St. Cyr.
St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361–362.
Saint Dizier, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.
St. Domingo, see Santo Domingo.
Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix (1538–1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre Introuvable*," **13**, 19.
Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300–301.
Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), **11**, 436.
Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), **16**, 189.
Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, **11**, 4; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.
St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.
St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, **16**, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), **16**, 581–584.
St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.
St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, **16**, 615, 658; strife with subjects, **16**, 581–583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), **16**, 615.
St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), **9**, 265; acquires Sarzana, **9**, 383.
St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.
St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707–1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, **12**, 129.
St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), **11**, 365; (1654), **23**, 180; (1679), **15**, 142.
St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
St. Gotthard, Pass of the, pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), **12**, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), **17**, 41.
St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, **10**, 486; Napoleon's exile in, **12**, 644–646.
Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.
Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766–1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.
St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.
St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315: Peace of, **10**, 268.
St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.
St. John, Oliver (1598–1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**, 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.
St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.
Saint-Just, Antoine (1767–1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341–344.
St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.
St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?–1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.
St. Leger, Barry (1737–1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.
Saint Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.
Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **18**, 405.
St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231–232.
St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **18**, 486.
Saint-Marc Girardin (1801–1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.
St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.
St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.
St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.
St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.
St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 619.
St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269–271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.
St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.
St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.
St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579–580.
St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **18**, 466, 467.
St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.
Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418–1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.
Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355–1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiquard, Count of (1735–1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.
Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel, Count of (1776–1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shirtoff, **17**, 468.
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St. Quentin, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.
Saintrailles or **Xantrailles, Jean Poton de** (ca. 1395–1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.
Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de (ca. 1768–1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.
Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.
Saint-Saëns, Hélie de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
Saint-Sévères, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.
Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of (1607–1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.
Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760–1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 209.
Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.
St. Sophia, see **Santa Sophia.**
Saints of War, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.
St. Victor, Hugh de, see **Hugh de St. Victor.**
St. Victor, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.
St. Vincent, Cape, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
St. Vincent, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
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Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810–1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.
Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.
Sakarov, or **Sacharov**, or **Sakharov, Victor Victorovitch**, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.
Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.
Sakya, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.
Saladin (**Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub** or **Eyyub**) (1137–1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228–229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371–409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373–376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305–306; **8**, 383–392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311–312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396–402; makes truce with Richard for three years, **8**, 402–403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.
Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.
Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.
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Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.
Salamanca, Council or **Junta of** (1486–1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421–424.
Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345–353.
Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.
Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098–ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121–122.
Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.
Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142–144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.
Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171–177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.
Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.
Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.
Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.
Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.
Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.
Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
Salicetti or **Saliceti, Christophe** (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
Salic Law (**Lex Salica**), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394; texts, **11**, 653.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.
Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.
Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.
Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.
Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.
Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see **Cecil, Sir Robert.**
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Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.
Salle, La, see **La Salle.**
Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.
Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.
Sallust, prætorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.
Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.
Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.
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Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.
Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.
Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.
Salvador, often called **San Salvador**, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.
Salvia or Salvius, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.
Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.
Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.
Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.
Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.
Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.
Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.
Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217–218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.
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Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.
Samarkand or Samarcand, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.
Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.
Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.
Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.
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Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.
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Samogitians, Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.
Samos, war with Athens, **3**, 438.
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Samudra Gupta, Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.
Samuel, Stephen, king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.
Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
Samurai, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.
Sancerre, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.
Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
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Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
Sancho I, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.
Sancho (II or III) "the Great," king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.
Sancho III, king of Navarre 1054–1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.
Sancho IV, king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.
Sancho I (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
Sancho (II) "Capello," king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.
Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon, Phœnician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A. (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900; administration, **23**, 603.
Sancroft, William (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20** 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.
Sancus, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.
Sand, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.
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Sandels, Count, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.
Sandi, Don Alvaro de, Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
Sandomir, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.
Sandonides (Heraclids), Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.
Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525–526.
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Sanduarri (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.
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Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.
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Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.
Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
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Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitais (1141), **24**, 272.
San Juan, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.
San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.
Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzer-

land; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591–592.
Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.
Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.
San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.
San Martin, José de (1778–1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585–586, 610.
San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.
San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.
San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.
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Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247–249.
San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795–1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853–1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626–627.
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Santa Cruz, Andres (1794–1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.
Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.
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Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.
Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.
Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.
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Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 428; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.
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Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752–1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253–254; directs attack on Tuileries, **12**, 260; opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.
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Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422; offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.
Sapieha Rozynckil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.
Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.
Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240–ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417–418; **8**, 78–79.
Sapor II, king of Persia 310–ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467–468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479–481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499–508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511–514.
Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384–389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.
Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.
Saracco, Guiseppe (1821–), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.
Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146–149, 156–159; in Phœnicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151–155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160–162; in North Africa, **2**, 325–328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493–494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; decline of power in Spain, **8**, 233 seq., 463–465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179–182; (under Constans), **7**, 184–186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187–189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190–194; (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211–212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231–232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241–242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187–188;

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Saragossa or **Zaragoza,** capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.

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Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264–265.

Sarbaraza, see **Shahr Barz.**

Sardanapalus, title given to **Elagabalus,** *q.v.*

Sardanapalus, see **Asshurbanapal.**

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9**, 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.) **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.

Sardis or **Sardes,** capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434–437.

Sarduris I (Siduri), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.

Sarduris II, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392–393; **2**, 388–389.

Sarduris III, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to Asshurbanapal, **1**, 430.

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360–362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361–362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.

Sargon II, king of Assyria 722–705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397–403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398–399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400–402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542–543.

Sasbach, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.

Sarmatians or **Saurometæ,** Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463–464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (1811–1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.

Sarpedon, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.

Sarpedon, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194–195.

Sarsfield, Patrick (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders Limerick, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.

Sarus (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of Honorius; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.

Sarvathasiddha or **Siddartha,** Indian prince known later as **Buddha**; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also **Buddha.**

Saskatchewan, made a province, **22**, 346.

Sassacus, American Indian chief of Pequot tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.

Sassanids or **Sassanians,** dynasty of Persian kings (226–641 A.D.); empire of, begun by Ardashir I, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.

Satire Ménippée (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.

Satrianum, see **Asculum.**

Satsuma, province in the island of Kinsin, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.

Saturn, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.

Saturnalia, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.

Saturninus, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany 4–6 A.D.; receives appointment from Augustus, **6**, 63; under Tiberius, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807–1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.

Sault Sainte Marie or **Saint Mary's Falls,** rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.

Saulx-Javannes, see **Javannes.**

Saumarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.

Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.

Sauran, Franz, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.

Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.

Saurometæ or **Sauromatians,** see **Sarmatians.**

Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.

Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Servian national church, **24**, 190.

Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.

Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.

Savaron, Jean (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774–1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.

Savile or **Saville, George,** marquis of Halifax (1630–1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293–294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307–309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dismissed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.

Savile, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.

Savoie-Carignan, see **Lamballe, Princesse de.**

Savona, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809–1812), **12**, 575.

Savonarola, Girolamo (1452–1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421–424; death, **9**, 424.

Savoy, Dukes of, see **Humbert.**

Savoy, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502–511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.

Savoy, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502–511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528–530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540–541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Savoy, Charles Emmanuel, see **Charles Emmanuel.**

Savoy, Eugène, Prince of, see **Eugène.**

Sawyer, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

Saxe, Count Maurice de or **Maurice of Saxony** (1696–1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329–330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40–45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56–57.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl, Duke of (1748–1780); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 200, 202.

Saxo Grammaticus (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.

Saxons, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772–804 A.D.), **7**, 524–525, 540–541, 543–544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33–35; religion,

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Saxon Shore, name of military district in Roman Britain, **18**, 25, 25 note.

Saxony, formerly duchy, now kingdom of Germany; during reign of Frederick Augustus, **15**, 403–404; in Peace of Dresden (1745), **15**, 182; conquered by Frederick II (1756) in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190–193; becomes theatre of war (1761), **15**, 220–221; treatment by Napoleon, **12**, 553; in Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; **15**, 325; uprising and granting of constitution (1830–1831), **15**, 403; uprising of 1848, **15**, 440–441; reforms of King John (1854–1873), **15**, 465; opposition to Prussia in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487; occupation by Prussia, **15**, 488; peace with Prussia and entrance into North German Confederation (1866), **15**, 494.

Saxony, Kings of, see Frederick Augustus I, Anthony, and John.

Saxony, dukes and electors of, see Augustus II and III (kings of Poland), Frederick I, Frederick III, Henry John, John Frederick, John George and Maurice.

Saxony, grand duke of, see Ferdinand III.

Say and Sele, William Fiennes, Lord (1582–1662), English Puritan nobleman; favours Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; seeks citizenship in Massachusetts, **23**, 99; takes part with Scotch against Charles I, **19**, 577; appointed lord privy-seal, **20**, 234.

Saybrook, town in Connecticut; Andros demands surrender of (1676), **23**, 152.

Saye and Sele, James Fiennes or Fenys, Lord, executed by insurgents during Cade's rebellion (1450), **18**, 567, 568.

Sbigniew (d. ca. 1125), brother of Boleslaw III of Poland; assassination, **24**, 26.

Scæva, Cassius, Roman centurion; bravery at Dyrrhacium (48 B.C.), **5**, 538, 595.

Scævola, C. Mucius (sixth century B.C.), legendary Roman hero; story of, **5**, 92–93.

Scævola, P. Mucius, Roman consul 133 B.C.; aids T. Gracchus, **5**, 361, 365.

Scævola, Q. Mucius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman jurist; attempted murder of, **5**, 430–431; death, **5**, 436.

Scala, Cane or Can' Grande della (1291–1329), sovereign prince of Verona; reign, **9**, 155–156; employs German mercenaries, **9**, 241.

Scala, Mastino della (d. 1279), founder of the house of Scala at Florence; rise to power, **9**, 108.

Scala, Mastino della (1298–1351), prince of Verona 1329–1351; feud with Florentines and Venetians, **9**, 158; sells Lucca to Florence, **9**, 159, 160.

Scales, Thomas de, 7th Lord Scales (ca. 1399–1460), English soldier; defends Tower of London against Cade insurgents (1450), **18**, 568–569.

Scales, Lord, see Woodville, Anthony.

Scali, Giorgio (fourteenth century), Florentine popular leader; opposes Guelfic party, **9**, 335, 343.

Scanderbeg or Skanderbeg (1403–1468), Albanian soldier and ruler; military genius, **24**, 212; wars with Turks, **24**, 325–326; overpowered by Turks, **24**, 331.

Scandinavia, in general the region of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark (*q. v.*); ancient legends, **6**, 56, 59; conquered by Attila, **7**, 51; cradle of the Lombards, **7**, 437.

Scanlan, Sir Thomas Charles (1834–), colonial secretary and premier of Cape Colony; compelled to resign (1884), **22**, 271.

Scapula, P. Ostorius, Roman governor of Britain (50 A.D.); defeats and captures Caractacus, **6**, 169; **18**, 13.

Scapula, T. Quintius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; organises revolt against Cæsar in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; a suicide, **5**, 568.

Scarron, Madame, see Maintenon.

Scato, Vettius, Italian commander in Marsic War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413, 414, 417.

Scaurus, M. Æmilius (163–89 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; ambassador to Numidia, **5**, 384–385; accused of inciting revolt, **5**, 412; character and abilities, **5**, 382, 384, 387.

Scaurus, M. Aurelius (d. 105 B.C.), Roman legate in Gaul; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.

Scevinus, Flavius, Roman senator (65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 202–204.

Schaffhausen, canton of Switzerland; received as canton, **16**, 614.

Schalk Burger, see Burger.

Schams, valley in Switzerland; battle of (1450), **16**, 589.

Schamyl (1797–1871), a Caucasian chief; leads tribes of Daghestan, **17**, 553; career of, **17**, 599; defeat and capture, **17**, 599.

Schanis, town in Switzerland; battle of (1799), **17**, 435.

Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von (1755–1813), German soldier and military author; character and ability, **15**, 300; reorganises Prussian army, **15**, 301; lays foundations of modern Prussian army, **15**, 310; death, **14**, 573; **15**, 313.

Schaumburg-Lippe, or Lippe-Bückeburg, Frederick William, Count of (1724–1777), German soldier; commands English troops in Portugal, **10**, 530; **20**, 600.

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Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

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Selmer, Christian August (1816–1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880–1883, **16**, 483–484.

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Semendria, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.

Sem-en-Ptah, or **Semempses,** or **Men-sa-Nefer,** king of Egypt ca. 4186–ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.

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Seminary Ridge, battle of; see **Gettysburg.**

Seminole, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars.**

Seminole Wars, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835–1842), **23**, 361.

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Semites, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 32°, 347–348, 358–359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342–343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393–396.

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Sempach Letter, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.

Sempronia (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.

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Senecio, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Seneffe, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.

Senegal, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.

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Shalmaneser II, king of Assyria 860–824 B.C.; black obelisk of, **1**, 369, 388, 484, 616–618; **2**, 111; campaigns, **1**, 387–389; **2**, 284, 583, 589; conquers Israel, **1**, 387–388; **2**, 111; rebellion of son, Asshur-danin-apli, **1**, 389; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392.
Shalmaneser III, king of Assyria 782–772 B.C.; campaigns, **1**, 390–391.
Shalmaneser IV, king of Assyria 727–722 B.C.; reign, **1**, 395–396; conquers Phœnicia, **2**, 257, 284–285, 315.
Shamash, the sungod of Assyro-Babylonian mythology; identified with Babbar, **1**, 342; place in Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; hymns to, **1**, 518; in Gilgamesh epic, **1**, 526; in Etana legend, **1**, 531, 532.
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Shamshi or Samsh, queen of Arabia; subjugated by Tiglathpileser (ca. 734 B.C.), **1**, 394; **8**, 103.
Shamshi-Adad I, king of Assyria 1830–1810 B.C.; reign, **1**, 372.
Shamshi-Adad II, king of Assyria ca. 1800 B.C., **1**, 330.
Shamshi-Adad III, king of Assyria ca. 1090 B.C.; accession, **1**, 378.
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Shang Dynasty (1766–1153 B.C.), established in China, **24**, 543.
Shanghai, Chinese treaty-port; foreign interests during Taiping rebellion (1853), **24**, 549.
Shang Ko-he (seventeenth century), Chinese emperor; divides China with Le Tsze-Ching, **24**, 544.
Shannon, Wilson (1802–1877), American politician; appointed governor of Kansas Territory to supersede Reeder, **23**, 395.
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Sharaf ad-Daula (tenth century A.D.), Buyid prince, **8**, 223.
Shardana, Phœnician tribe; serve as mercenaries, **1**, 143, 164–165.
Sharezer or Nergal-shar-usur, Assyrian prince; kills his father, Sennacherib (681 B.C.), **1**, 415–416.
Shargani-shar-ali, see Sargon I.
Shargena, king of Agade (ca. 3800 B.C.); legend of, **1**, 360–361.
Sharludari (seventh century B.C.), Egyptian prince; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426.
Sharp, James (1618–1679), Scottish prelate; made archbishop of St. Andrews, **21**, 298; tyrannies under, **21**, 299; murdered, **21**, 305.
Sharp Resolution (1617), an act declaring supremacy of the states of Holland in church matters, **13**, 560.
Sharpsburg, battle of, see Antietam.
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Shashanq I or Shishak, king of Egypt ca. 945–920 B.C.; reign, **1**, 173; pillages Jerusalem, **2**, 107.
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Shashanq IV, king of Egypt ca. 750 B.C.; reign, **1**, 174.
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Shawer, vizir or sultan in Egypt 1163; seeks aid of Almeric, **8**, 366.
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Shays, Daniel (1747–1825), American insurgent; leads rebellion of 1786–1787 (Shays' Rebellion) in Massachusetts, **23**, 287.
Shays' Rebellion, a popular revolt in Massachusetts (1786–1787), caused by economic distress, and precipitated by heavy taxation, **23**, 287.
Sheba, Queen of (tenth century B.C.) (Arabic legend gives her name of Balkis); visit to Solomon, **2**, 104.
Sheba-ben-Bichri, sheikh of the Bicrites; rebels against David (970 B.C.), **1**, 95.
Sheerness, seaport in Kent, England; taken by Dutch (1667), **20**, 261.
Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of, 1st marquis of Lansdowne (1737–1805), Eng-

lish statesman; secretary of state in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; becomes premier, **20**, 638; concludes peace with American colonies, **20**, 638–640; resignation, **20**, 640.
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Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), **20**, 510; **21**, 324.
Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
Sherman, John (1823–1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
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Shiites or Shiahs, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
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Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
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Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568–570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
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Shirpurla (**Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu, Lagash**), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, **1**, 351–356; exploration of site by French, **1**, 349.
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Shirvan, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), **17**, 459.
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Shishman, Bulgarian boyar; revolts (963 A.D.) and founds dynasty, **24**, 166; maintenance of his dynasty, **24**, 167.
Shishman, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1323–1330; seeks alliance with Byzantium, **24**, 174; relations with Servia, **24**, 191.
Shishman, Ivan III, last Bulgarian czar in Tirnova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), **24**, 174.
Shishman of Widdin, Bulgarian prince; defeated by Milutin of Servia (1291), **24**, 191.
Shiva, see **Siva**.
Shkyiperi, name applied to Albania, **24**, 211.
Shoes, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of Speyer (1502), **14**, 260.
Shogun, title of commander-in-chief of the army in feudal Japan; hereditary in head of Minamoto family, **24**, 583; power shattered by revolution of 1868, **24**, 587, 623.
Shomeron, Semitic name for **Samaria**, *q. v.*
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Shovel, Sir Charles Cloudesley (ca. 1650–1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, **20**, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), **20**, 476.
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Shubrick, William B. (1790–1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), **23**, 373.
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Shuiski, a princely house of Russia; seize guardianship of throne, **17**, 195–196.
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Shuiski, Dmitri Ivanovitch, Prince (d. 1613), Russian soldier; commands at battle of Klushino (1610), **17**, 235.
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Shuiski, Vasili Ivanovitch, czar of Russia, see **Vasili IV.**
Shulman-Asharid, see **Shalmaneser II.**
Shulman-Khaman-ilani, governor of Sadikkan; brings presents to Asshurnazirpal III (884 B.C.), **1**, 379, 382.
Shun, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C., **24**, 542.
Shun-che, emperor of China; raised by Manchus to throne (1644 A.D.), **24**, 544.
Shunti or **Tokatimur**, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), **24**, 306.
Shutar-nakhundi, king of Elam; in war between Sargon II of Assyria and Merodach-baladan of Chaldea (711 B.C.), **1**, 400, 401.
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Shuvalov, Paul Andreivitch, Count (1776–1825), Russian general; victorious in West Bothnia, **17**, 458.
Si Ahmed Ben Musa (d. 1900), vizir of Morocco; influence of, **24**, 474.
Siam, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 513–517; land, **24**, 513–514; people, **24**, 514; history, **24**, 515–517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), **24**, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, **24**, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), **24**, 516–517,

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Siaposh, see Kaffirs.
Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 394.
Sibas, see Sivaites.
Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197–198.
Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621–622.
Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
Siburtius or Sibyrtius, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.
Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
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Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742–1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
Sicels, or Siceliotes, or Siculi, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308–309.
Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112–114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.
Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312–313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200–201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591–616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319–321; the tyrants in (410–337 B.C.), **4**, 202–207; under Agathocles (317–289 B.C.), **4**, 578–583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264–241 B.C.), **5**, 215–221, 224–226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322–326, 399–400, 460–461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061–1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72–73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95–96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282–1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490–491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806–1815), **9**, 570, 572–574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.
Sickingen Franz von (1481–1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.
Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439.
Siculi, see Sicels.
Sicyon, city of Peleponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527–529.
Siddartha, see Sarvathasiddha.
Sidetes, see Antiochus VII.
Sid al-Battal (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.
Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.
Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858–1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.
Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859–1873; reign, **24**, 273.
Sidi Okba, see Achbar ben Nafi.
Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180–183.
Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757–1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462–463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**,

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Sidney, Algernon (ca. 1622–1683), English politician; opposes trial of Charles I, **20**, 72; execution, **20**, 304.

Sidney, Sir Henry (1529–1586), English statesman; lord deputy in Ireland, **19**, 422; **21**, 407–409; characterisation, **19**, 422.

Sidney, Henry, earl of Romney (1641–1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.

Sidney, Sir Philip (1554–1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521–522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.

Sidon, city of Phœnicia; battle of (1196), **8**, 411–412.

Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431–484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.

Siduri, see **Sarduris**.

Siebener Konkordat, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), **17**, 38.

Siedlce, capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.

Siegfrid (ninth century), king of Northmen; wars with Franks, **7**, 587, 588, 590.

Siena or Sienna, capital of province of Siena, Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), **9**, 41; wins battle of Montaperto (1260), **9**, 102–104; transferred to Naples, **9**, 239; receives Charles IV, **9**, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), **9**, 247; joins War of Liberation (1375), **9**, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464–467.

Siena, Council of (1423–1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **8**, 637.

Sierck, town in Germany; siege of (1643), **11**, 491.

Sierra de los Infantes, locality in Spain; battle of (1319), **8**, 256.

Sievershausen, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.

Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748–1836), generally known as the **Abbé Sieyès**, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, **12**, 150; influence in popular party, **12**, 154–155; declines election to Directory, **12**, 419; opposed by Barras, **12**, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, **12**, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," **12**, 479; influence, **12**, 482; resignation, **12**, 484; retirement, **12**, 494.

Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **8**, 171–172.

Sigebert I (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, **7**, 479.

Sigebert III (d. 654 A.D.), king of Austrasia; reign, **7**, 480, 486.

Sigebert (d. 634 A.D.), king of East Anglia; retires to monastery, **18**, 50.

Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, **7**, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, **7**, 475.

Sigebert, king of Wessex; deposed (754 A.D.), **18**, 65.

Sigel, Franz (1824–1902), German-American soldier; at battle of Wilson's Creek (1861), **23**, 421; at battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.

Sigeric, king of the Goths (ca. 415 A.D.); reign, **6**, 570; **10**, 15.

Sigismund (1361–1437), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1412–1437, son of Charles IV; inherits margravate of Brandenburg, **14**, 190; marries Maria of Hungary, **14**, 191; war with Bajazet (1392–1396), **13**, 352; **24**, 319–320; elected emperor, **14**, 199; incites Swiss against Frederick of Austria, **16**, 584; invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with electorate of Brandenburg, **11**, 186; **14**, 214; council of Constance and, **11**, 186; **14**, 200–207; **16**, 584; John Huss and, **14**, 202–205; invades Bohemia, **14**, 210; condition of Germany under, **14**, 211; confers privileges on Hamburg, **16**, 350; invests John of Bavaria with county of Holland, **13**, 342; favours Eric XIII of Sweden, **16**, 205; alliance with Eugenius IV, **14**, 212; coronation, **14**, 212, 213; acquires crown of Bohemia, **14**, 213; death, **14**, 213, 215; person and character, **14**, 200; **16**, 584.

Sigismund, Saint, king of Burgundy 516–524; accession, **7**, 478; **13**, 350; defeated by Clodomir, **7**, 478.

Sigismund, king of Lithuania; elected king (1506), **17**, 185; Glinski revolts against, **17**, 185, 186; war with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 186, 187.

Sigismund I (1467–1548), king of Poland 1507–1548; defeats Lithuanians and subjugates Teutonic knights, **24**, 45.

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Stasippus (d. 370 B.C.), a Tegean, partisan of Sparta; opposes Arcadian union, **4**, 170; death, **4**, 171.

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Statira (Arsinoë, Barsine), (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.

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Tehutimes II, king of Egypt ca. 1565–ca. 1552 B.C.; reign, **1**, 133–134; mummy of, discovered, **1**, 156.
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Tehutimes IV, king of Egypt ca. 1470–ca. 1455 B.C., **1**, 139.
Teias or Teja (d. 553 A.D.), last king of Ostrogoths in Italy 552–553 A.D.; reign, **7**, 421.
Teimer, Martin, popular leader of the Tyrol; in war against Napoleon (1809), **14**, 562.
Teispes or Sispis, Persian king ca. 730 B.C., name of two ancestors of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 589, 590; see also Teushpa.
Teja, see Teias.
Tejada, Lerdo de, see Lerdo de Tejada.
Tekeli, Count Emeric, see Tököly.
Tekke-Turcomans, Tatar nomads in Central Asia; conquered by Russians (1877–1881), **17**, 615–617.
Telamon, in ancient geography, town in Italy; battle (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.
Teleclus, king of Sparta ca. 775 B.C.; death, **3**, 144.
Telegonus, in Roman legend, son of Ulysses and Circe; founds Præneste, **5**, 67; founds Tusculum, **5**, 68.
Tel el-Amarna, town in Egypt; capital of Amenophis IV (Khun-aten), **1**, 140; tablets of Amenhotep IV found at, **2**, 272–273.
Tel el-Kebir, village of Egypt; battle (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
Telephone, invention of (1877), **23**, 478.
Telesphorus, general in service of Antigonus (ca. 313 B.C.); plunders Olympia, **4**, 492.
Telesphorus, bishop of Rome 129–139 A.D., **6**, 289; **8**, 503.
Teleutias (d. 381 B.C.), Spartan admiral; gains mastery of Corinthian gulf, **4**, 113; supersedes Ecdicus as admiral, **4**, 120; Hierax supersedes, **4**, 121; popularity of, with soldiers, **4**, 122; campaign against Olynthus, **4**, 131.
Telinga, see Telugu.
Telerig or Cerig, king of Bulgaria; concludes peace with Constantine V (774 A.D.), **7**, 213; **24**, 244.
Telisch, Turkish fortress; siege (1877), **17**, 604.
Telissu or Vofangow, town in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
Tell, William, hero of Swiss legend; story of, **16**, 556–560.
Tell el-Amarna, see Tel el-Amarna.
Tell el-Kebir, see Tel el-Kebir.
Tellez, Leonora, see Leonora Tellez.
Tellier, Michel le, see Le Tellier, Michel.
Telugu, Telinga or Andhra, tribe of India, **2**, 488, 490,
Tema, Arabian tribe; submits to Assyria, **1**, 394.
Temelek Melchi, see Melchi, Temelek.
Temenus, in Greek legend, founder of Argos, **3**, 101, 116, 118, 414.
Téméraire, The, French battleship, captured by English in battle of the Nile (1798); in battle of Trafalgar (1805), **21**, 467.
Templars (Knights Templar or Knights of the Temple), religious and military order, founded by crusaders at Jerusalem (ca. 1118); foundation, **8**, 355, 460; defeated by Saladin (ca. 1185), **8**, 371; side with Philip of France against Richard of England (1191), **8**, 388; at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; Emperor Frederick II plunders estates of, **8**, 429; defeat of, by Mohammedans, causes seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432; make treaty with emir of Karak (1240), **8**, 432; at war with Tatars (1241), **8**, 433; at battle of Mansura (1249), **8**, 437; officers of Louis IX of France seize treasure-chest of (1250), **8**, 446; massacred at Saffuria (1206), **8**, 449; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454; persecuted in France (ca. 1300), **8**, 457; treatment of, in Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy (ca. 1300), **8**, 458; **18**, 439–440; suppressed by council of Vienna (1312), **8**, 458–459; **11**, 83–84; execution of grand-master, Jacques de Molay (1314), **8**, 459, 625–626; **11**, 85–86.
Temple, The, religious edifice of Jews in Jerusalem; construction of in reign of Solomon, **2**, 210–211; entered by Pompey, **5**, 474; destruction, **6**, 236, 238.
Temple, Henry John, see Palmerston.
Temple, Earl, see Grenville.
Temple, Knights of the, see Templars.
Temple, Sir William (1628–1699), English diplomat and statesman, and author; negotiates Triple Alliance, **20**, 266; negotiates peace with Netherlands, **20**, 280; negotiates between William III and Mary, **20**, 292; at congress of Nimuegen (1675), **20**, 282; plan of government, **20**, 292, 293; becomes member of cabinet, **20**, 293; character and sketch of career, **20**, 291, 292; experiments of, in horticulture, **20**, 352.
Temujine, see Jenghiz Khan.
Ten, Council of, see Council of Ten.
Tencteri, German tribe; invade Gaul, **5**, 521.
Tenda, Beatrice di, wife of Filippo Maria Visconti, see Visconti.
Tennes (fourth century B.C.), king of Sidon; in revolt against Persia, **2**, 292, 293.
Tennessee, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1796), **23**, 302; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410, 420; campaigns against Forts Henry and

Donelson, **23**, 425–426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428–429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441–443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445–446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.

Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59–65.

Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.

Teobaldo of Piacenza, see **Gregory X.**

T'er, see **T'er-sa.**

Terbelis, see **Tervel.**

Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185–ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.

Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.

Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.

Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.

Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.

Teresa, see **Theresa.**

Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591–592.

Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417–418.

Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.

Térouanne, battle of, see **Thérouanne.**

Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.

Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60–79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.

Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.

Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.

Terrail, Pierre du, see **Bayard.**

Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715–1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.

Terror, The, see **Reign of Terror.**

Terry, Alfred Howe (1827–1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.

T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Soüphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.

T'er-teta, see **Tosertasis.**

Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.

Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700–720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.

Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.

Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.

Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651–1725), French soldier, at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.

Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.

Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.

Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778–1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.

Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.

Tetuan, Duke of, see **O'Donnel, Leopoldo.**

Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455–1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.

Teucri (Teucrians), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.

Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.

Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.

Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.

Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396–397.

Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64–69.

Teutonic Knights, see **Teutonic Order.**

Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107–108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42–43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.

Teutons, see **Germans.**

Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.

Tewfik Pacha, Mohammed (1852–1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879–1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pacha, **24**, 459–460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.

Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596–597.

Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

Spanish establish military posts, **23**, 83; becomes a state of Mexico, **23**, 366; settled by American colonists, **23**, 366; rebels against Mexico, **23**, 366; victory of San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366, 624; as independent republic, **23**, 366; seeks annexation to United States, **23**, 366; annexation by United States (1845), **23**, 369, 385; scene of early events in Mexican War, **23**, 370–373, 374–376, 625–626; disputed territory ceded by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848), **23**, 376, 626; passes ordinance of secession (1861), **23**, 409; opposes reconstruction (1865), **24**, 461.

Texas *versus* **White**, a case decided by United States Supreme Court (1868) pronouncing Act of Secession void, **23**, 469.

Texel, island in the North Sea; naval battles of (1653), **13**, 620–621; **20**, 148; (1797), **15**, 282.

Tezcuco, town in Mexico; capital of Alcolhuans (fourteenth century), **23**, 506; captured by Cortes, **23**, 523; launching place of Cortes' navy, **23**, 529.

Tezcuco or Texcoco, Lake of, in Mexico; Mexicans draw off to inundate army of Cortes, **23**, 524.

Thacher, George (1754–1824), American statesman; proposes anti-slavery constitutional amendment (1798), **23**, 316.

Thais (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetaira, mistress of Alexander the Great; at burning of Persepolis, **4**, 357.

Thais, Siamese race, **24**, 514.

Thalaba ben Salama (eighth century B.C.), Syrian leader; invades Spain, **8**, 200.

Thales or Thaletas, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.

Thales of Miletus (ca. 640–546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.

Thalestris (Minithya), legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, **2**, 441; **4**, 384.

Thaletas, see **Thales of Crete**.

Thallus (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.

Thalna, Juventius (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prætor in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.

Thames, battle of the (October 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.

Thamimasidas, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.

Thamudæans, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **8**, 5.

Thangbrand (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.

Thannyras, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.

Thapsus, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555–556.

Tharymbas, see **Arymbas**.

Thatch (Theach, Teach), Robert "Blackbeard," pirate; attacks Charleston (ca. 1716), **23**, 195.

Theagenes, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.

Theagenes, Theban general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243–244.

Thebarma (Ormia), town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.

Thebe, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.

Thebe, wife of Alexander of Pherae; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.

Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen), city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106–125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115–116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106–107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365–1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamthek, **1**, 183; see also **Karnak**.

Thebes, city in Bœotia, Greece; main treatment, **4**, 126–201; origin, **1**, 37; **3**, 100; rise, **4**, 126–153; legendary foundation by Cadmus, **3**, 107–108, 114; reputed birthplace of Hercules, **3**, 69–70, 101; Cadmea, the Theban citadel, **4**, 130–131; legend of "the Seven against Thebes," **3**, 38, 72, 85, 108; war with Athens over Platæa, **3**, 252–255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at Œnophyta, **3**, 428; under democratic and Athenian influences, **3**, 433; opposes Athens, **3**, 522–524, 554–560, 641; **4**, 9–10, 72; opposes Sparta, **4**, 96–98, 108–109; defeated by Spartans at battle of Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110; defeats Sparta at battle of Leuctra, **4**, 157–160; wins battle of Mantinea, **4**, 172; under Epaminondas, **4**, 154–184; supremacy of, **4**, 185–201; government and policy, **3**, 187, 252–253; **4**, 165; captured by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.), **4**, 247; restored by Cassander, **4**, 442, 491; walls rebuilt, **7**, 30; subject to dukes of Athens, **7**, 323; military methods, **3**, 371, 607; **4**, 154–155, 220.

Theias (d. 553 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths; defeated by Narses, **7**, 112.

Themistocles (ca. 527–ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305–306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330–333; at Salamis, **3**, 342–346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349–350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382–385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396–401.

Themophorus, name for Ceres, **1**, 281.

Themptauder, Oscar, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.

Theobald, king of Austrasia ca. 553 A.D., **7**, 112.

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.
Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139–1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.
Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.
Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.
Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534–536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395–397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.
Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380–381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.
Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.
Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.
Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.
Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.
Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.
Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66–105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72–73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77–78.
Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553–554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.
Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249: sole ruler, **7**, 251.
Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.
Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579–580.
Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204–1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.
Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254–1258 A.D., **7**, 305–306.
Theodore I, pope 642–649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.
Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.
Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295–1322; restores order, **24**, 174.
Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.
Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625–634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.
Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.
Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus; vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.
Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.
Theodore Studita (753–826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.
Theodore, count of Holland, see **Dirk.**
Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Theodoric, king of the Franks, see **Thierry.**
Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454–526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474–526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380–393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106–107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384–385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389–390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.
Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420–451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581–582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589–590; **10**, 17.
Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452–466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603–605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.
Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.
Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.
Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346–395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525–534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528–529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529–531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.
Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401–450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42–60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45–59; character, **7**, 44, 45.
Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716–717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194–195.
Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.
Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.
Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see **Diodotus.**
Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

Theognis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.
Theophanes (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.
Theophano, Byzantine empress 813–820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.
Theophano, Byzantine empress 959–963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230–231.
Theophano, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.
Theophilus, Byzantine emperor 829–842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222–223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.
Theophilus (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39–40.
Theophilus (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.
Theophobus, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.
Théot, Catherine (1716–1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.
Theramenes (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628–629; at battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 635–636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641–642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6–8.
Therapeutæ, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161–162.
Theresa or **Teresa** (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.
Theresa Christina Maria (1822–1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.
Thermidorians, the more moderate party of French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 398.
Thermopylæ, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.
Thermus, M. Minucius, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.
Théroigne de Méricourt or **Marcourt, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liègeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde"** (1762–1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217–219.
Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488–472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.
Thérouanne (Térouanne, Téroanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of, called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.
Thervings, see **Visigoths.**
Theseus, hero in Greek legend; marries Hyppolite, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71–73, 158–162.
Thespis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.
Thesprotians, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.
Thessalonica, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527–528, 531–532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.
Thessalonica (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.
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Westphalia (1648), **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **15**, 583–589; **16**, 329, 362, 649.
Worms (1122), **8**, 601–602.
Yandabu (1826), **22**, 135.
Znaim (1809), **14**, 556.
Zürich (1859), **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.

Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.

Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.

Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.

Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.

Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.

Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Trémouille, see **La Trémoille.**

Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.

Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.

Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.

Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.

Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.

Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman; **16**, 471.

Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.

Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.

Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.

Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.

Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.

Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.

Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.

Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.

Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.

Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.

Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35–37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.

Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475–545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132–133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126–129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139–140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50–52.

Tricoupis, see **Trikoupis**.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512–514.

Trier, see **Treves**.

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Trikoupis or **Tricoupis, Charilaos** (1832–1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236–237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.

Trincomalee or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see **Tokar**.

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545–1737), **24**, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.

Triocassæ, see **Troyes**.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865–1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660–661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also **Tripolitan War**.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.

Tripolis, Tripoli, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801–1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318–319.

Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501–504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441–1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618–619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178–179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76–82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy**.

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.

Trollop or **Trollope, Sir Andrew** (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.

Tromp, Cornelis or **Cornelius** (1629–1691),

Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
Trons, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
Troppau, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
Troubadours, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
Troy, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also **Trojan War** and **Trojans.**
Troyes, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.
Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.
Trückli-Bund, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
Trussel, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
Truvor (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
Tryggvason, Olaf, see **Olaf Tryggvason.**
Tryggve (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.
Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
Tryphon (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
Tshernigov, see **Tchernigov.**
Tsing, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
Tso, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
Tsongkapa, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
Tsountas, Chrestos, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
Tsu Tsi (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
Tsung-ching (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
Tuaregs, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
Tuatha De Danaan, see **De Danaan, Tuatha.**
Tuathal (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
Tubaal, see **Ithobaal.**
Tubal or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
Tubantes, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
Tubero, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
Tudela, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
Tuditanus, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
Tudor, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns **Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary** and **Elizabeth,** which see.
Tudor, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
Tudor, Owen (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
Tu-Duc (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
Tufa (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.
Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.
Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.
Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.
Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillese (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
Tuisko, see Woden.
Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.
Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.
Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I.
Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.
Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.
Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.
Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231–232.
Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraits, **24**, 284–285.
Tulga, king of the Goths 640–642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.
Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.
Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.
Tullia (78–45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.
Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82–83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.
Tullia (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.
Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.
Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147–148.
Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.
Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.
Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.
Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444–445 seq.
Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.
Tu'mun, Aramæan tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.
Tunis, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194; **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes excitement in Italy (1881), **9**, 631; designs of French colonists in, **24**, 486.
Tunis, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233–234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.
Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742–1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.
Tupac Yupanqui or Topa Inca Yupanqui (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.
Tupis, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
Tupper, Sir Charles (1821–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.
Turan Shah (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Chatillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.
Turcilingi, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.
Turcomans, see Turkomans.
Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611–1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667–1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinate, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.
Turgeniev, Turgenieff, Tourgueniev, or Tourguenev, Ivan Sergievich (1818–1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.
Turges (Turgesius), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815–845), **21**, 345, 346.
Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727–1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.
Turin, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.
Turin, Treaties of, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; 2. (1796),

armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; 3. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.

Turkestan or Turkistan, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.

Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.

Russian or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.

Turkey, or Ottoman Empire; main treatment, **24**, 257–442; Chapter I, antecedents of the Turkish nations, **24**, 257–309; Chapter II, the period of aggrandisement, **24**, 310–339; Chapter III, meridian and beginning of decline, **24**, 340–382; Chapter IV, revival followed by rapid decline, **24**, 383–424; An Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. A. Vambéry, **24**, 425–436; history in outline, **24**, 438–442; Turkish rule—in Rumania, **24**, 136–151; in Bulgaria, **24**, 175–180; in Servia, **24**, 195–203; in Albania, **24**, 211–214; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **24**, 215–217; in Macedonia, **24**, 217–220; in Greece, **24**, 223–234; in Syria, **2**, 307; in Egypt, **24**, 444 seq.; in North Africa, **24**, 476–483—Turkish wars with Venice (fifteenth century), **9**, 293–297; (1499–1503), **9**, 431; battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–476; (seventeenth century), **9**, 518–523; war with Greece (1897), **24**, 236–238; Egyptian frontier delimited (1907), **21**, 666.

Türkheim, town in Upper Alsace; battle of (1675), **11**, 583.

Turkmantchai or Turkmanshai, Treaty of (1828), **24**, 493; negotiating peace between Russia and Persia, **17**, 544; **24**, 493.

Turkomans or Turcomans, a Turkish race; raids of, **17**, 615.

Turks, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119–121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259–260; life and customs, **24**, 260–261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144–145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268–269; religion, **24**, 262–263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270–271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280–284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287–288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319, 324, 327, 329, 339–358; see also **Seljuks** and **Turkey**.

Turnacum, Roman name of Tournay, **6**, 583.

Turner, Francis (1638?–1700), English prelate, bishop of Ely; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Turnhout, town in Belgium; battles of (1597), **13**, 530 seq.; (1789), **14**, 45, 488.

Turnus, legendary king of the Rutulians; war of, with Æneas, **5**, 60.

Turnus Herdonius (ca. 534 B.C.), a Latin chief; accused of plot against Tarquin, **5**, 83.

Turones, early inhabitants of Touraine, **5**, 520.

Turpilianus, Caius Petronius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; commands in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 15.

Turranius, Caius, Roman cereal prefect (14–48 A.D.), **6**, 93, 172.

Turreau, Louis (1761–1796), French soldier; in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376, 403, 404.

Turuki, Armenian tribe; war with Assyria, **1**, 374.

Turwasa, Indian people, **2**, 490.

Tuscan League, union of Italian cities for protection against German emperors; Florence gains leadership in (twelfth century), **9**, 38.

Tuscan School of Painters, **9**, 207–210.

Tuscans, tribe of Italy; wars with Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 161; (311 B.C.), **5**, 191; (310 B.C.), **5**, 192.

Tuscany, former grand duchy of Italy; Alaric invades (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; obtains reduction of tribute to Rome (412–414 A.D.), **6**, 565; ruling family extinct (1115 A.D.), **9**, 38; municipal wars in, **9**, 41 seq.; relations with the Guelf League, **9**, 86; power of Della Torre, **9**, 108; early literature, **9**, 185; outbreak of plague (ca. 1400), **9**, 255; Cosmo de' Medici becomes grand duke of (1569), **9**, 461; effect of death of grand duke Francisco, **9**, 479–480; in the seventeenth century, **9**, 501–502; in first half of eighteenth century, **9**, 525–528; Quadruple Alliance provides for succession (1718), **9**, 531; Don Charles acknowledged successor, **9**, 532; passes to Francis, duke of Lorraine (1738), **9**, 533; effect of treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 536; under Austrian rule, **9**, 542–543; legislative reforms under Leopold II of Austria (Leopold I of Tuscany), **9**, 545–547; under Ferdinand III, **9**, 549; French seize (1799), **9**, 559; erected into kingdom of Etruria (1800), **9**, 564; **12**, 509–510; annexed to France (1808), **9**, 570, 572; restored to Habsburgs (1814), **9**, 579; during revolutions of 1831, **9**, 585; obtains constitution (1848), **9**, 592; revolts (1848), **9**, 598; becomes part of the kingdom of Sardinia (1860), **9**, 607; see also **Florence**.

Tuscany, Grand Dukes of, see **Cosmo I, II, III; Ferdinand I, II, III; Francesco I, Francis I**

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Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.
Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.
Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.
Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.
Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.
Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*
Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.
Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.
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Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583–584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598–600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24–27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), **7**, 260–262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27–28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274–275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713–1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexandar III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58–59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293–1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350–1355); **9**, 266–267; (1372–1380), **9**, 267–268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289–1457), **9**, 269–302; government, **9**, 269–272, 297–300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275–293; at war with Turks (1463–1479), **9**, 294–296; **24**, 331; (1499–1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645–1699), **9**, 518–523; **24**, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473–476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511–518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614–615; slave trade, **9**, 319–323; commerce, **9**, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397–399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526–527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–576; **11**, 843.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540–1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535–536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313–1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443–1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

Vere, Robert de, see **De Vere**.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685–1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

Verevkine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

Vergil, see **Virgil.**

Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see **Versailles, Alliance of.**

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of **Marcus Aurelius,** *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of **Besançon,** *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

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Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

(1451–1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
Vesta, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
Vesterås, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277–281, 284.
Vesterås, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås," **16**, 282.
Vestergötlanders or Westergötlanders, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
Vestinians, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
Vestinus Atticus, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
Vestinus, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69–79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
Vesuvius, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253–254.
Veterani, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
Vettius, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
Veturia, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
Veturius, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
Veurne, battle of; see Furnes.
Vexin, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
Vézelay, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
Viasemski, Prince Alexander A. (1727–1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083–1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
Viazemski, Prince Peter A. (1792–1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
Viazma, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
Vibidia, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
Vibius Virrius, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
Viborg or Wiborg Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius, see Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso.
Vicentia or Vicenza, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
Vicenza, Duke of, see Caulaincourt.
Vicksburg, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440–441.
Vico, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
Victor I, bishop of Rome ca. 187–200 A.D., **8**, 503.
Victor II (Gebhard), pope 1055–1057?), **8**, 508.
Victor III (Desiderius), pope 1086–1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
Victor IV (Gregorio Conti), antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
Victor IV (Octavian), rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
Victor, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
Victor, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno (1766–1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594–596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821–1823, **13**, 28.
Victor Amadeus I (1617–1636), duke of Savoy 1630–1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460–461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendency of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
Victor Amadeus II (1666–1732), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus I, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of "King of Sardinia" (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
Victor Amadeus III (1726–1796), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus II, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
Victor Emmanuel or Emanuel I (1759–1824), king of Sardinia 1802–1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
Victor Emmanuel II (1820–1878), king of Sardinia and, as Victor Emmanuel I, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title "king of Italy," **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
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Victoria (1819–1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837–1901, **21**,

584–658; childhood, **21**, 585–587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594–596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654–655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.

Victoria, Guadalupe (1789–1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825–1828, **23**, 624.

Victoria, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.

Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.

Victorinus, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.

Victorinus, M. Piavvonius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.

Victualling Brothers, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203–204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.

Vidfadine, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.

Vienna (Roman **Vindobona**), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.

Vienna, Congress of (1814–1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.

Vienna, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.

Vienna, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.

Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see **Schönbrunn, Treaty of** (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.

Vienne (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.

Vienne, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.

Vieux Cordelier, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.

Vigevano, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.

Vigilius, Pope 540–555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.

Vigilius (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57–59.

Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507–1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.

Vignoles, Étienne, see **La Hire.**

Vikings, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33–101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204–205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also **Northmen.**

Vikramaditya, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.

Világos, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.

Villach, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.

Villafranca, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.

Villa-Hermosa, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.

Villani, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.

Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750–1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381–382.

Villa Rica, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.

Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653–1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621–622, 624, 625, 626–627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28–29.

Villaviciosa or **Viçosa,** town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.

Villa Viciosa, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.

Villebon, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.

Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150–ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.

Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.

Villehardouin, William (1246–1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.

Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773–1854), French statesman; min-

istry, **13**, 28–31; under Charles X, **13**, 38, 39, 40.
Villemain, Abel François (1790–1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, **13**, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Villeneuve, town of France; siege (1420), **18**, 540.
Villeneuve, Nicholas, Marquis of, French diplomat; negotiates Treaty of Belgrade (1740), **24**, 410.
Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763–1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, **12**, 466; prepares for invasion of England, **21**, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, **21**, 466.
Villeroi, François de Neuville, Duke of (1644–1730), marshal of France; favourite of Louis XIV, **11**, 561; bombards Brussels, **13**, 643; at Namur, **20**, 451; succeeds Luxemburg as commander, **11**, 606; replaces Catinat in Italy during War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 615–616; commands in Flanders, **11**, 619; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; recalled from command in Flanders, **11**, 621; appointed to carry out directions of will of Louis XIV, **12**, 10; guardian to Louis XV, **12**, 25.
Villeroi, Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de (1542–1617), French statesman; councillor of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 434.
Villiers or Palmer, Barbara, Lady Castlemain and duchess of Cleveland (1640–1709), mistress of Charles II; relations to Charles, **20**, 232, 243; quarrels with duke of Buckingham, **20**, 263.
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Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland; captured by Swedes (1655), **24**, 55; capitulates to Charles of Sweden (1702), **24**, 70; resists Prussian siege (1794), **24**, 96; successfully besieged by Russians (1794), **15**, 247; **17**, 419; **24**, 99; ceded to Prussia (1795), **17**, 419; occupied by French (1806), **24**, 104; capitulates to Paskevitch (1831), **17**, 548; **24**, 116; insurrection in (1863), **24**, 122–123.
Warsaw, Duchy of, duchy created by Napoleon I at the Treaty of Tilsit (1807); established (1807), **24**, 105; united to Russia (1815), **17**, 490; **24**, 108.
Warsaw, battle of (1656), **15**, 134.

Wars of the Roses, in English history the conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York; battle of St. Albans (1455), **18**, 572; battle of Blore Heath (1459), **18**, 574; condition of society during, **18**, 558–560; battle of Northampton (1460), **18**, 575; battle of Wakefield and death of duke of York (1460), **18**, 577; battle of Mortimer's Cross (1461), **18**, 577; second battle of St. Albans (1461), **18**, 578; accession of Edward IV (1461), **18**, 579; battle of Towton (1461), **18**, 580; Yorkist victories at Hedgeley Moor and Hexham (1464), **18**, 583; revolt of earl of Warwick (1469), **18**, 586; restoration of Henry VI (1470), **18**, 591; return of Edward IV (1471), **18**, 593; battle of Barnet (1471), **18**, 594; battle of Tewkesbury (1471), **18**, 596; accession of Edward V (1483), **18**, 607; accession of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613–614; defeat and death of Richard III at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 623–625.

Wart, Rudolf von der (d. 1308), Thuringian patriot; conspires against Austria, **14**, 163; execution, **14**, 163.

Wartburg, castle at Eisenach, Germany; Luther at (1521–1522), **14**, 257–258.

Wartburg, Festival of, festival organised by German university students to commemorate three hundreth anniversary of Reformation, **15**, 369–371.

Wartenberg, Johann Casimir von Kolb, Count of (1643–1712), Prussian minister of finance, **19**, 146.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475–1499), claimant of English throne; Henry VII imprisons in Tower, **19**, 14; execution, **19**, 35–36; in Ireland, **21**, 393.

Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1315); hostility to Gaveston, **18**, 431; the captor of Gaveston, **18**, 432.

Warwick, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382–1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.

Warwick, Richard Nevil (Neville), Earl of (1428–1471), "the King Maker," English baron; family and ancestry, **18**, 574, 595; power and prestige, **18**, 574, 575, 596; joins duke of York, **18**, 572; defeats fleet of Hanseatic League, **18**, 574; attainted, **18**, 574; royal seamen desert to fleet of, **18**, 575; lands in England, **18**, 575; in battle of St. Albans, **18**, 572; wins battle of Northampton, **18**, 575; defeated at (second) battle of St. Albans, **18**, 578; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; places Henry VI in Tower, **18**, 583; Edward IV rewards services, **18**, 584; embassy of, to Louis XI, **18**, 585; rupture with Edward, **18**, 584–586; expelled from court, **18**, 586; marries daughter Isabella to duke of Clarence, **18**, 586; imprisons Edward IV, **18**, 587; reconciliation with Edward, **18**, 588; retires to France, **18**, 588; joins Lancastrians, **18**, 589; marries daughter Anne to Prince Edward, **18**, 589; restores Henry VI, **18**, 590, 591; supreme in England, **18**, 592; defeated and slain at Barnet, **18**, 595.

Warwick, Robert Rich, Earl of (1587–1658), English admiral; intimacy with Cromwell, **20**, 92; deprived of office, **20**, 92.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1369), English baron; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1401), English baron; arrested by Richard II, **18**, 502; charged with treason, **18**, 502; exiled (1397), **18**, 503.

Warwyk, Wybrand van, Dutch admiral; discovers Mauritius (1606), **13**, 550.

Washington, state of the United States; admitted to the Union, **23**, 483.

Washington, capital of the United States; Federal capital located at, **23**, 320–321; burned by the British, **23**, 336; headquarters in Civil War, **23**, 420; threatened by General Early, **23**, 448.

Washington, Fort, see **Fort Washington**.

Washington, George (1732–1799), American soldier and statesman, first president of the United States; charged with assassinating Jumonville, **23**, 201; builds Fort Necessity, **23**, 201; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 207; at taking of Fort Duquesne, **23**, 216; in Virginia assembly, **23**, 235; opposes slave-trade, **23**, 237; appointed commander-in-chief, **23**, 248; takes Boston, **23**, 250; crosses the Delaware, **23**, 259; gains victory at Princeton, **23**, 260; made dictator, **23**, 260; defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, **23**, 266; intrigues against, **23**, 266; at Valley Forge, **23**, 267; compels Cornwallis to surrender, **23**, 279; proclaims cessation of hostilities, **23**, 280; refuses offer of crown, **23**, 282; takes leave of his officers, **23**, 282; refuses compensation for services, **23**, 282; elected president of the Constitutional Convention, **23**, 290; first administration, **23**, 299–302; second administration, **23**, 302–307; issues proclamation against Whiskey insurrection, **23**, 303; attacks upon, by politicians, **23**, 306; farewell address to the people, **23**, 306; compared with Gracchus, **5**, 363; death, **23**, 307; estimate of, **23**, 256–257, 307.

Washington, John, English colonist in America, the first of the family to settle (1657) in Virginia; commands colonial forces in warfare with the Susquehanna Indians (1676), **23**, 127.

Washington, Lawrence, colonial planter in Virginia, grandfather of George Washington; one of grantees of Ohio Company (1750), **23**, 200.

Washington, Treaty of, treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1871); provisions of, **23**, 471; English view of, **21**, 637.

Waterboer, chief of the Griquas in South

Africa; claims diamond fields north of Vaal River (1871), **22**, 286–287.
Waterford, city in Ireland; besieged by Warbeck, **19**, 30; rewarded, **21**, 393.
Waterloo, village in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 628–637; **14**, 30, 580.
Wathik (ninth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 211.
Watling Street, Roman highway in Britain, **6**, 191.
Watson, Charles (1714–1757), English admiral; destroys nest of pirates near Bombay, **22**, 54; with Clive at taking of Calcutta, **22**, 57; opposes alliance with Siraj-ud-Daula, **22**, 57.
Wattignies, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 366; **14**, 507.
Watt, James (1736–1819), British inventor and mechanical engineer; invents steam-engine, **23**, 286; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
Wauchope, Andrew G. (d. 1899), British soldier; killed at Magersfontein, **22**, 308.
Wayne, Anthony (1745–1796), American soldier, called "Mad Anthony Wayne"; destroys British works at Stony Point (1779), **23**, 271; suppresses Indian War (1794), **23**, 303.
Weaver, James B. (1833–), American soldier and politician; "Greenback" candidate for president (1880), **23**, 478.
Webster, Daniel (1782–1852), American statesman and orator; in Webster-Hayne debate (1830), **23**, 356; attitude towards President Jackson, **23**, 360; in Harrison's and Tyler's cabinet, **23**, 367–368; results of seventh of March speech, **23**, 380; becomes Fillmore's secretary of state, **23**, 383; diplomacy of, **23**, 386; candidate for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 389; death, **23**, 389.
Wedderburn, Alexander, earl of Rosslyn (1733–1805), English lawyer and politician; prophesies independence of American colonies, **20**, 617; solicitor-general in North ministry, **20**, 618; attacks Benjamin Franklin, **20**, 620.
Wedel-Jarlsberg, Johann Kaspar Hermann (1779–1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
Wedel, Karl Heinrich (1712–1782), Prussian general; campaign of (1759), **15**, 213.
Wehlau, town in Prussia; treaty of (1657), **15**, 138; **16**, 336.
Weights, origin of, **25**, 673–678.
Wei-hai-wei, port in China; Japanese destroy Chinese fleet at (1895), **24**, 558; captured by Japan, **24**, 559, 577, 655; England occupies (1898), **24**, 562.
Weimar, town in Germany; Golden Age of, **15**, 340 seq.
Weissenburg, town in Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (1793), **12**, 358; **14**, 507; (1870), **13**, 150.
Wekerle, Alexander (1844—), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.
Welatabi or Wilzi, Slavic tribe of Germany; subdued by Charlemagne, **7**, 527, 529.
Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius (1823–1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
Welden, Franz Ludwig, Baron von (1782–1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
Welfesholze, town in Germany, defeat of Henry V at (1151), **7**, 657.
Welfs, see Guelfs.
Welles, Gideon (1802–1878), American politician, Lincoln's secretary of the navy; famous blockade of South, **23**, 422.
Wellesley, Sir Arthur, see Wellington, Duke of.
Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773–1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760–1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803–1805), **22**, 117–121.
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769–1853), arrives in India, **22**, 114; advanced in command in India, **22**, 118; battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 120–121; commander-in-chief of English and Portuguese (1809), **10**, 350, 540; battle of Talavera, **10**, 540; builds Torres Vedras, **10**, 350; invades Spain, **10**, 338, 341; **21**, 474–478; captures Ciudad Rodrigo, **10**, 358; storms Badajoz (1812), **10**, 358–365; retreat from Madrid (1810), **10**, 367; **12**, 582; **21**, 476; Vittoria (1813), **10**, 368; invades France, **10**, 370; **12**, 608; Quatre Bras, **12**, 625, 626; Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627–640; at Paris, **12**, 642; **13**, 12; premier of Great Britain (1828), **21**, 537; Catholic question, **21**, 541; duel, **21**, 544; opposes reform, **21**, 548–549; resignation (1830), **21**, 549; command in crisis (1847–1848), **21**, 609; character, **10**, 373–374.
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Wenceslas (Vitzlas), Wend prince; invades Esthonia (1219), **16**, 161.
Wenceslaus (Wenzel), Saint (907–935), duke of Bohemia; becomes vassal of Henry I (929), **7**, 604.
Wenceslaus II (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278–1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
Wenceslaus III, king of Bohemia 1305–1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
Wenceslaus (1361–1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378–1400), **14**, 191–194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208–209.
Wends (called by the Romans Venedi or Veneti), in early usage equivalent to

Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602–603, 604–605, 613–614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646–647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also Abodriti.
Wenger, Nicholas von, Swiss magistrate; averts bloodshed (1531), **16**, 635.
Wenkheim, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.
Wenlock, John, Baron Wenlock (d. 1471), English nobleman; killed at battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 596.
Wentworth, Charles Watson, see Rockingham.
Wentworth, Henrietta Maria, Baroness (1657–1686), mistress of Monmouth, **20**, 366.
Wentworth, Sir Peter (1592–1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.
Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford (1593–1641), English statesman; ancestry and character, **19**, 562, 563; sketch of, **19**, 565; protests against illegal taxation, **19**, 549; on "Petition of Right," **19**, 550, 551; deserts parliamentary party, **19**, 562; created an earl and made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 577; rule in Ireland (1632), **19**, 606, 607; **21**, 420; impeachment, **19**, 583, 584; trial, **19**, 584–587; bill of attainder against, **19**, 587–588; execution, **19**, 590–592; discussion of conduct and character, **19**, 591–596.
Wenzel of Luxemburg (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.
Wenzel, see Wenceslaus.
Werdenberg, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 583.
Werder, Count August von (1808–1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.
Werdt, see Werth.
Were (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.
Werner, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.
Werner von Urslinger, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.
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Werth or Werdt, Johann von (1600–1652), general in Thirty Years' War; campaigns, **14**, 366, 368, 369, 375, 381, 382.
Wesel, fortress in Germany; taken by French (1806), **15**, 293.
Wesen, town in Switzerland; destroyed (1393), **16**, 578.
Wesley, Charles (1708–1788), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in America, **23**, 62.
Wesley, John (1703–1791), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in Georgia, **23**, 62.
Wesselényi, Nicholas, Baron (1794–1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.
Wessenberg, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773–1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.
Wessex, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62–64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64–66; under Egbert, **18**, 66–68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **18**, 68–73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74–118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80–81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81–85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85–90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93–95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95–100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98–99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101–102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103–104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104–111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111–117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112–114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114–115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115–117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164–165.
West, Joseph, governor of South Carolina 1674–1684; administration, **23**, 54.
West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr or Delaware (1577–1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.
West African Protectorate, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558–560.
Westergötlanders, see Vestergötlanders.
Westermann, Joseph (1751–1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.
Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248–249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.
Western Empire, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377–659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25–28; chronology, **7**, 361–376.
West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577–578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
West India Company, Dutch, see Dutch West India Company.
West Indies, group of islands between North

and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431–446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446–447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527–528.
West Kappel, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643–1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
Weston, Thomas (1575–ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583–589; **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
West Virginia, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770–1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
Wettin, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390.
Weyler, Valeriano (1836–), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
Wharncliffe, Lord, see **Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.**
Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640–1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
Wheeler, Joseph (1836–), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
Wheeler, William Almon (1819–1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
Wheelwright, John (1592–1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300–303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482–483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550–553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562–563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828–1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377–378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
White, John (fl. 1585–1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
White, John (1575–1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
White, Sir George Stuart (1835–), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
White, Sir Thomas (1492–1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
White, Thomas (1630–1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.
White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.
White City, see Belgrade.
Whitefield, George (1714–1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**,62; urges Louisburg expedition,**23**,197.
White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.
White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.
White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.
White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.
White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12–14.
Whitgift, John (1530–1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.
Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.
Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529–530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.
Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.
Wiborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.
Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.
Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.; at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.
Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.
Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.
Wigfall, Louis T. (1816–1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.
Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.
Wilberforce, William (1759–1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.
Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.
Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.
Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.
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Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880–), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.
Wilkes, Charles (1801–1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.
Wilkes, John (1727–1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.
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Williams, Eunice (1696–1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.

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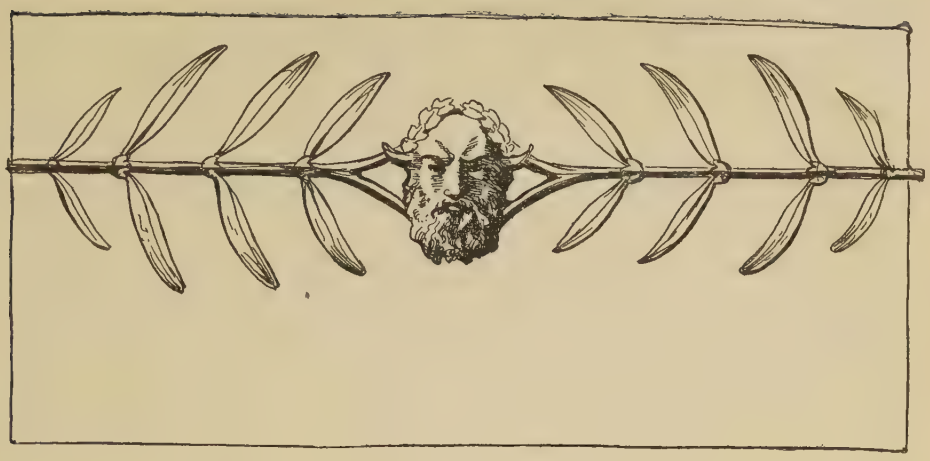

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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

In order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corœbus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the $365\frac{1}{4}$ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388	B.C.	according to the modern Greeks
7382	„	„ Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829	„	„ Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508	„	„ The ancient Greeks.
5499	„	„ Sextus Africanus.
5411	„	„ William Hales, *New Analysis of Chronology.*
4968	„	„ *L'art de verifier les dates.*
4905	„	„ Nennius, *Historia.*
4004	„	„ The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760	„	„ The modern Jews.

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus $1325 - 40 = 1285$, and $1285 + 622 = 1907$, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th-21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution.* This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica,* articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C. Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables.*

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 „	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 „	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 „	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 „	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 „	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 „	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 „	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 „	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 „	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 „	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 „	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 „	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 „	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 „	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 „	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 „	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 „	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 „	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 „	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 „	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 „	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 „	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 „	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 „	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 „	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 „	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 „	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 „	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 „	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 „	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 „	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 „	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 „	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 „	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 „	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 „	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 „	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 „	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Of all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of $20\frac{1}{10}$ British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to $222\frac{2}{9}$ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25·51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is $1\frac{1}{24}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is $\frac{1}{48}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek mina. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1·3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1·41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14·1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* ($1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within $\frac{1}{6}^{\circ}$ of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about $1\frac{1}{6}$ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and $\frac{1}{7}$ inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology* and *Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = $\frac{2}{3}$ cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktulos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1$\frac{1}{4}$d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2$\frac{3}{5}$d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIÆVAL	pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·78 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3$\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25$\frac{5}{8}$ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8$\frac{3}{8}$ dr.	kilogramme = 2.2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles	rin = 1 gr.	momme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2

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